

BRIDGING
Knowledge and Action
SDRC BIENNIAL REPORT 2003-2005





**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER
BIENNIAL REPORT 2003-2005**

DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-MANILA

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Social Development Research Center
De La Salle University-Manila

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Creative Design/Layout : Maria Catherine Dacillo

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Portraits and Sketches p122. De La Salle Directors and Presidents
by Br. Andrew Gonzalez, FSC. 1986

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The past two years have been busy and stimulating ones at the Social Development Research Center. It was during this time that the Center celebrated its 25th Anniversary, commemorating it with a year-long forum series. Numerous papers dealing with various social development issues, especially those related to the state of international, national, and external research at the Center, were presented during the series by equally distinguished officials and University scholars, with attendance from sponsor organizations, government, NGOs, and the academic and research fields. The occasion provided an opportunity for SDRC to extend its gratitude to all who have supported its research and research-related endeavors throughout its quarter of a century of service to the Filipino.

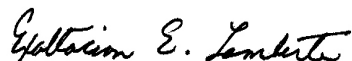
In the year that followed, SDRC marked its 26th anniversary by paying homage to the late DLSU administrator Bro. Gabriel H. Connon, FSC, “a major force in the development of De La Salle University,” in a forum entitled “People in Collectivities: A Vehicle for Social Transformation.” The forum provided a venue for discussion on two of the Center’s projects: the Participatory Local Governance study of Francisco Magno, and the Secondary Local Organizations Role in Negotiating Land Rights study of Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier. Both are research fellows. Starting 2005, SDRC celebrates its annual anniversary during the month of March, in honor of Bro. Gabriel Connon, FSC.

Alongside research dissemination, the Center has continued to pursue new research, the most recent studies including the following: “Mental Health: Mapping of Research Capacity in Low and Middle Income Countries,” which covers a total of 24 countries in the East Asian and the Western Pacific region; “Documentation of the Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Governance Experiences in the Philippines,” which focuses on the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao and the Cordillera Autonomous Region local governance practices of ethnic communities; and “The Social Acceptance Project on Family Planning Partnership Engagement Advocacy,” which involves data collection from religious leaders in ARMM and the leaders in urban poor areas in Cebu and Metro Manila.

An increasing number of studies being done at the Center involves research for the disadvantaged sector, and poverty reduction efforts focusing mainly on discovering new ways on how best to confront poverty at the community level. To fulfill the institutional mandate of doing research along the lines of poverty reduction, the office of the DLSU System's President introduced initiatives to enhance economic and social empowerment among the poor. Efforts began with the conducting of the study "Beneficiary Assessment of the Poverty Alleviation Program of the DLSU System." It aims to identify responsive and appropriate ways of undertaking poverty reduction efforts, as well as of empowering communities in general, and women in particular. The study focuses on three communities previously covered by the Caucus on Poverty Reduction, namely, Singalong in Manila, Lumban, Laguna and Paliparan, Dasmariñas.

Two other projects that have been completed in the area of poverty studies are "Mapping and Tracking Poverty Through the Use of Non-Income Poverty and Welfare Measures," which intended to develop a measure that would proximate income as a measure of poverty, combining the 1997 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and the 1998 and 1999 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) to track improvement in poverty and welfare status in the Philippines, and developing improved non-income poverty measures and welfare indicators; and "Urban Poverty in the Philippines," which sought to define the characteristic features of urban poverty in the Philippines, identify the factors contributory to the persistence of poverty in urban areas, and understand their implications for social safety net interventions in the region.

Now entering its 27th year, SDRC is reviewing its past accomplishments in order to define its thrusts and agenda for the coming five years. In doing so, the Director, fellows and staff continue to advance the Center's commitment to pursuing the same quality of work described in the pages that follow, and to fulfilling its mandate of service to the nation through policy and development research.



EXALTACION E. LAMBERTE, Ph. D.
Director

RESEARCH DISSEMINATION

BRO. GABRIEL CONNON REMEMBERED IN SDRC 26th YEAR ANNIVERSARY FORUM

SDRC paid homage to the late DLSU administrator Bro. Gabriel H. Connon, FSC on the occasion of its 26th anniversary in a forum entitled "People in Collectivities: A Vehicle for Social Transformation" at the Yuchengco Seminar Room on March 18, 2005. Quoting Bro. Andrew Gonzalez, FSC, SDRC Director Exaltacion E. Lamberte acknowledged Bro. Connon as "a major force in the development of De La Salle University; it was during his administration that the directions of the university were firmly established, as De La Salle transformed itself from a College to a University in 1975." In citing Bro. Connon for his contributions to research, Dr. Lamberte pointed out that "he was the first administrator to introduce research and service in addition to the focus on formation of competent professionals and leaders as major functions of the university. Bro. Connon emphasized that education should not only be a key to the doors of employment and material gain, but rather to the door of unlimited service."

Starting 2005, SDRC celebrates its annual anniversary during the month of March, in honor of Bro. Connon.

The forum was highlighted by the professorial chair lectures of Francisco Magno, holder of the Congressman Fausto Gonzalez Y. Sioco Distinguished Professorial Chair in Local Government Studies, on "Participatory Local Governance and the Protection of Vulnerable Sectors," and of Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier, holder of the Chair of Community Development, on "The Role of Philippine Secondary Local Organizations in Negotiating Land Rights and Natural Resource Management."





The lecture of Dr. Magno, who is Executive Director of the La Salle Institute of Governance (LSIG) was divided into two parts. The first part was a presentation of the key findings of a research project that evaluates the impact of the Barangay Training and Management (BATMAN) program on the quality of participatory governance and community development in selected project sites. It described current efforts to challenge old politics through capacity building efforts in participatory governance, principally through the participatory resource appraisal - barangay development planning (PRA-BDP) model, highlighting the positive outcomes emerging from the application of participatory barangay governance. The second part of the lecture explored how local governance mechanisms are being developed to enable the participation and development of vulnerable sectors, especially women. In this regard, the case of the Bantay-Banay program, an initiative that links barangay services with city and municipal programs that protect women against domestic abuse, was presented.

Dr. Magno's discussant was Atty. Romeo C. Plata, Senior Industrial Relations Development Officer of the National Housing Authority Human Resource Management Department, and Chief of the Administrative and Legal Office of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

Dr. Javier, meanwhile, expounded on her study on secondary organizations, which had the objectives of understanding the rationale and processes of primary local organizations involved in upland natural resource management (NRM) that developed into secondary organizations; identifying conditions and mechanisms under which primary and secondary organizations influence the formulation and implementation of NRM policies, rights and regulations in different policy environments; identifying conditions and methods that will enable or facilitate members of secondary organizations'

implementation of better NRM practices; and assisting secondary organizations to identify their own strengths, weaknesses and opportunities to influence NRM policy and provide organizations' services more effectively.

The forum was attended by representatives from the House of Representatives-Committee on Peoples' Participation, and Committee on Higher and Technical Education; the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Planning and Policy Service, and Research and Statistics Division; the Department of Labor and Employment; St. Scholastica's College Political Science Department; San Sebastian College, Manila; the University of Santo Tomas Social Research Center; the University of the Philippines at Los Baños College of Forestry; the University of Makati; Kilos Kababaihan; the Roxas-Gargollo Foundation, Inc; Barangay 754 Zone 81 of Singalong; the Social Action centers of DLSU and the College of St. Benilde; and DLSU graduate and undergraduate students.

SDRC CELEBRATES 25th ANNIVERSARY WITH THE THEME "INTEGRITY, EXCELLENCE, RELEVANCE"

Beginning September 2003, SDRC held a year-long celebration of its 25th anniversary as the Social Science research arm of the College of Liberal Arts. To commemorate the anniversary, which had as its theme "Social Development Research at DLSU: 25 Years of Integrity, Excellence, and Relevance," a series of fora was held, beginning with the "Forum on Social Development: Issues and Challenges" on September 30 at the Waldo Perfecto Seminar Room. The forum featured a panel of speakers consisting of





Ms. Erlinda Capones, Director of the Social Development Staff of the National Economic Development Authority, on "Social Development in Different Administrations: Planning and Value Assumptions"; Dr. Susan Tamondong, Evaluation Specialist of the Asian Development Bank, on "Social Development in Asia: Dimensions, Issues and Challenges"; Ms. Lina Laigo, Former Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, on "Social Development Programs and Services in the Philippines: Issues and Challenges"; and Mr. Bhuvan Bhatnagar, Senior Social Scientist of the World Bank, on "Social Development in the International Scene and Developing Countries: Issues and Challenges."

Topics that followed in the series were "Promoting and Protecting the Rights and Well-Being of Children," held in collaboration with UNICEF, and with presentations by SDRC Director Exaltacion E. Lamberte on "Mapping and Tracking Poverty Through the Use of Non-Income Poverty and Welfare Measures" and National Statistics Office Director Carmelita Nuguid-Ericita on "The 2001 NSO Survey on Children," held in October 2003; "Participatory Local Governance," featuring presentations on "Participatory Local Governance" by SDRC Research Fellow Francisco A. Magno and on "Lessons Learned on Local Governance" by Research Associate Antonio Pedro, Jr., held in December 2003; and "The State of Health Research at SDRC and a Professorial Chair Lecture," featuring the lecture "Women and Reproductive Health: A Review of SDRC's Studies" by Research Fellow Pilar Ramos-Jimenez; the paper presentation "Men and Reproductive Health: A Review of SDRC's Studies" by Behavioral Sciences Chair Romeo B. Lee, with a response by Dr. Cesar Maglaya, Medical Specialist at the Fabella Memorial Hospital; and the presentations "Health Services Utilization Patterns" by Research Fellow Cristina A. Rodriguez, and "Family Planning Counseling and Client-Provider Interaction" by Research Associate Jose Alberto Reyes, Jr., held in February 2004.

A roundtable discussion with key stakeholders and donor representatives was held in March 2004 to end the series. Paper presenters were Research Fellows Jesusa Marco on "Basic Services for Vulnerable Groups: Is There Hope?" and Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier on "The State of Upland Development and Natural Resource Management Research at SDRC," and DLSU Behavioral Science faculty member Stella Go on "The State of Migration Research at SDRC." Reactions to the papers were given by Rory Francisco-Tolentino, Executive Director of the Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium; Nelly Miranda, NCR Assistant Regional Director of the Department of Social Welfare and Development; Pastor Delbert Rice, Director and Research and Education Consultant of Kalahan Educational Foundation; Arcadio Cruz, Assistant Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization; Dr. Thelma Paris, Gender Specialist at the International Rice Research Institute at Los Baños; and DLSU Economics Department Associate Professor Cristela Goce-Dakila.

Aside from being able to elicit wider participation from various stakeholders of social development efforts, the year-long conduct of research fora, lecture forum and round table presentations provided an avenue where issues, policy debates and concern about people's well being and development initiatives were brought to broader and more insightful discussions.





SDRC DISSEMINATES STUDY FINDINGS AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PARTICIPATORY LOCAL GOVERNANCE

SDRC organized a National Conference on Participatory Local Governance on September 4, 2003 at the Hyatt Regency Manila.

The Conference aimed to provide an opportunity to disseminate and discuss the findings of the SDRC study “Support for Documentation and Assessment of the Impact of Training for Participatory Local Governance” funded by the Ford Foundation. The study focused on PLG interventions on local democracy and development in selected project sites throughout the country. The Conference discussion highlighted the lessons learned across the different barangays examined, and identified important drivers and hurdles for the promotion of PLG.

Conference presenters were SDRC Research Fellow Francisco Magno and resource person Antonio Pedro, Jr., and Ronald Holmes of the Political Science Department. Other presentations were delivered by Dr. Fely David of Central Philippine University, Dr. Fay Lauraya of Bicol University, and Dr. Beethoven Morales of Mindanao State University.

SDRC DIRECTOR INVITED TO SPEAK ON STREET CHILDREN AT ISSUES CAFÉ FORUM

SDRC Director Exaltacion E. Lamberte and Dr. Winfred Villamil of the DLSU Economics Department served as speakers during the July 31, 2004 Issues Café forum held at the Soleil Restaurant in Makati City. They shared research findings and proposed concrete policy recommendations with the media regarding the issues of street children and child labor in the Philippines.

Shedding light on the street children problem, Dr. Lamberte's study indicated that highly visible children on the streets are, in general, neither abandoned nor homeless. In addition, poverty and earning a living were not the only reasons that led the children to live on the streets. Dislike of the home environment, physical and verbal abuse from parents and siblings, accessibility to peers, and dislike of home responsibilities were other reasons given.

Dr. Lamberte encouraged the media to disseminate information about abuses inflicted on children, and to call the attention of concerned groups and agencies to work for the betterment of children's well-being.





PUBLICATIONS

CELEBRATING PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE IN NUEVA VIZCAYA

*Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, Saniata P. Masulit, and
Ysadora F. Mendoza. 2004. 112 pp.*

In its 25th year, SDRC chose to highlight the experience of Nueva Vizcaya, a Northern Luzon province that has been installed in the Gawad Galing Pook Hall of Fame. The province has developed a vision to improve the Novo Vizcayano's quality of life and pursued it relentlessly over the past 10 years, transforming its bureaucracy and programs through the active involvement of its civil society. The book's four chapters trace how the province has transformed itself from a 5th class to a 2nd class province, with a poverty incidence that has dramatically dipped to 10.9 percent from a high 52 percent in a span of 10 years.

In the preparation of the book, several research methods were utilized, particularly a review of documents and reports, field observation, in-depth interviews with key informants, informal interviews, group discussions, and focus groups. About 100 informants were interviewed from April to October 2003. Elected government officials from the different levels of the executive and legislative departments of the province, representatives of people's and non-government organizations, government administrative and middle-level management staff, health and other service providers, and program beneficiaries were among the sources of information for the study.

Describing the process of participatory governance as experienced by this model province may provide lessons to other local governments with the political will to engage their constituencies in similar development endeavors. In the book's foreword, Department of Interior and Local Government



Secretary Jose Lina urges all LGUs and other sectors interested in people's participation in governance to read the book and learn how to attain the goals of the Local Government Code.


SDRC launched the book on March 23, 2004. It is acknowledged as the first published documentation of a local government unit's experience in participatory governance.

ENABLING WOMEN FOR PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A MANUAL FOR TRAINERS, FACILITATORS, AND ORGANIZERS OF URBAN POOR WOMEN *Myla M. Arcinas and Nellibeth V.*

Mercado with Roberto M. Mendoza, Rosa Babel F. Calilung, Louie C. Montemar, Hector A. Namay, and Marilou M. Olicia. 2004. 144 pp.

The manual is a path-breaking initiative of SDRC's "Women, Work and Development" (WWD) Project, with funding support from the International Federation of Catholic Universities (IFCU) in Paris, France. The material is a product of training interventions conducted by the WWD Project Team at different times of its three years of operation in three partner urban poor communities in Manila. It shares the experiences of the WWD Project Team in one whole learning package that intends to help the trainers, facilitators, and organizers move forward in the continued promotion and dissemination of information about how to achieve lasting outcomes of enabling urban poor women to have an active role in community development.





The WWD Project is envisioned to establish a social laboratory for participatory and community-based development programs. With the general objective of “forming new ways of thinking and acting together,” the WWD Project has been guided by a development action framework that supports the belief that linking the resources and strengths of both DLSU and the host community will create a healthy and dynamic partnership.

**QUALITY OF FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELING: LENS FROM
STAKEHOLDERS** *Exaltacion E. Lamberte, Loyd Brendan P. Norella, Jose Alberto S. Reyes,
and Cristina A. Rodriguez. 2004. 202 pp.*

The book is the first definitive study on the state of family planning (FP) counseling in the Philippines. It presents the perspectives of the centers'/clinics' clients, non-clients residing in the community, front line health service providers, supervisors/managers, elected local government officials and civil servants, and community-based leaders regarding the FP counseling process and methods. Moreover, aside from describing the manner in which non-health care factors account for the quality of family planning counseling service provision, the book also describes in detail both the “undesirable” and “best” practices in FP counseling in the country.

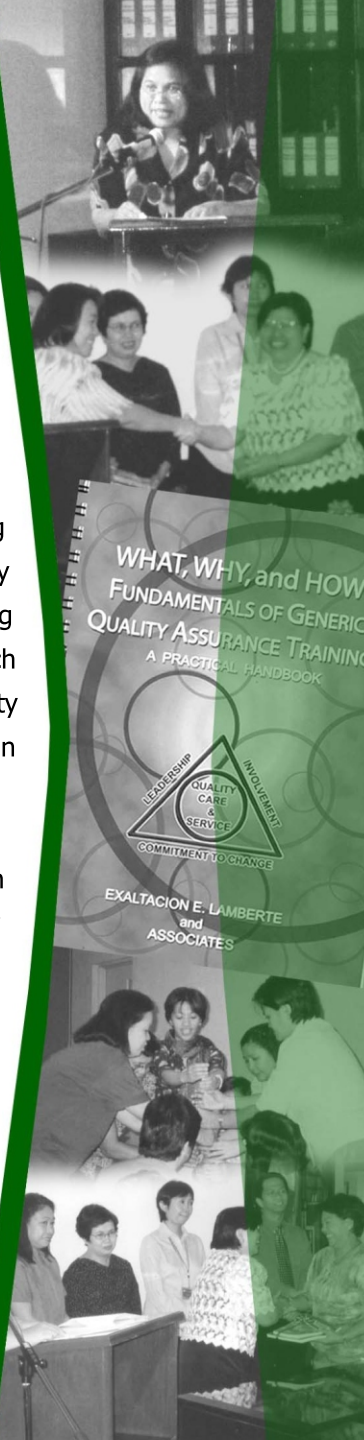
The scientifically documented data provide an essential baseline description and diagnosis for policy makers, program managers, and implementers interested in advancing the provision of quality care family planning counseling and services. With funding provided by USAID, the technical assistance for the study was provided by consultants from the Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs.

WHAT, WHY, AND HOW: FUNDAMENTALS OF GENERIC QUALITY ASSURANCE TRAINING. A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK

Exaltacion E. Lamberte, Benito L. Teehankee, Ma. Angeles G. Lapeña, Cristina A. Rodriguez, Cristela Goce-Dakila, Myla M. Arcinas, and Ma. Theresa R. Millalos. 2003. 192 pp.

This handbook was produced with the intention of helping key leaders in the health sector and local health service providers promote quality assurance in health care and service provision to achieve lasting outcomes. The material focuses on the “what,” “why,” and “how” of conducting Basic Generic Quality Assurance Training. It presents the basic modules identified by the DLSU QA Resource Team as constituting a Basic Quality Assurance training and/or seminar. The modules have been developed and organized in such a way that they capture, as well as reinforce, the principles of and requirements for an effective Quality Assurance Program based on the World Health Organization's guidelines for introducing the QA Program in developing countries.

The production of the handbook is one of the activities of a two-year project implemented by an interdisciplinary team of faculty from DLSU-Manila. The project, entitled “Institutionalization of Quality Assurance Program (IQAP) in the Primary Health Care Setting,” is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-Manila.





RESEARCH AT DLSU AND SDRC: THEN AND NOW

*Edited by Connie Jan Maraán, Elaine Tolentino, and
Rommel M. Billena. 2003. 75 pp.*

The monograph seeks to document SDRC's response to its mandate of conducting research in the service of the people. It contains a statement of the Center's strategic directions, a brief history of its development, abstracts of completed projects, executive summaries, a listing of in-house publications, a roster of research fellows, and a listing of local as well as international funding organizations that, in one way or another, have supported and collaborated with the Center.

The monograph also provides information about the Center's beginnings and legacy, bearing in mind the important task of crafting its directions as it moves toward being a Center of Excellence in Social Science Research in the Philippines and the Asia-Pacific region.

TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING CONDUCTED

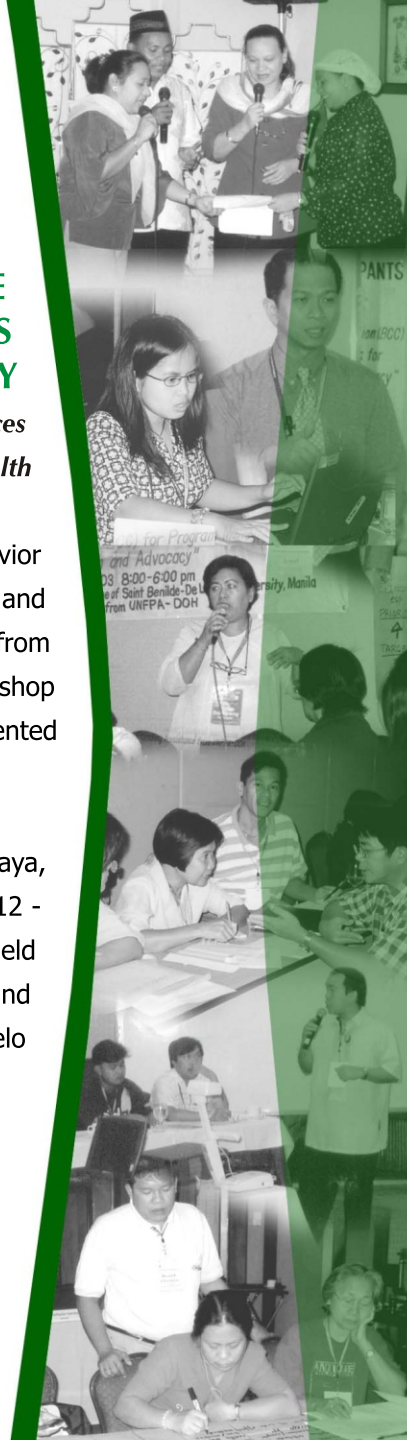
BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION COURSE FOR PROGRAM MANAGERS FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND ADVOCACY

Participants: 58 Key Staff from the Department of Health Central and Regional Offices

Sponsor/Funding Organization: UNFPA-Department of Health

In December 2003 and May 2004, the Center conducted three five-day intensive workshops on "Behavior Change Communication (BCC) for Reproductive Health" for program managers engaged in RH and advocacy. The workshops aimed to improve the communication management of key program leaders from the Department of Health. After a series of lectures on principles of person-centered BCC, the workshop culminated with a sharing of communication and action plans. These plans will eventually be implemented in the participants' respective areas and offices.

The first batch of participants was composed of 22 DOH key staff members – 4 from Nueva Vizcaya, 4 from Aklan, 4 from Capiz, 4 from North Cotabato, 4 from Maguindanao, and one each from CHD 12 - UNFPA and CHD 6 - UNFPA. They included regional operations advisers, municipal health officers, a field sanitary engineer, a population program officer and worker, a social welfare officer and assistant, and public health nurses. This batch attended the workshop held from December 15 to 19, 2003 at the Angelo King International Center.





The second batch of participants was composed of 19 key staff members – 5 from Sultan Kudarat, 4 from Quirino, 6 from Cagayan, and 4 from Antique. They included a regional operations adviser; STD/HIV/AIDS and reproductive health coordinators; municipal health, health education and promotion, population program, planning and evaluation, and social welfare officers; and nurses. Their workshop was also held at AKIC, from May 17 to 21, 2004.

The last batch of participants was composed of 17 key staff members from the DOH Central Office, who included a National Technical Adviser on ARH, supervising health and chief health program officers, health education and promotion officers, an information officer, a human resource management officer, nurses, and a social worker. They attended the May 24 to 29 workshop held at the Charles Huang Conference Center in Calaca, Batangas.

The training team included Dr. Benito Teehankee (GSB), who spoke about the framework and problem-solving; Dr. Jose Alberto Reyes (CED), who spoke on effective interpersonal communication and helping skills; Gege Sugue (CLA), who spoke on communication channels and message development; and Ma. Angeles Lapeña (CLA), who spoke on process and strategies. SDRRC Director Exaltacion Lamberte spoke on issues and desired behavior specific to RH.

Funded by the United Nations Population Fund, the program resulted from a joint campaign by DLSU and UNFPA to stabilize population growth as one approach to reduce poverty in the country.

OPERATIONS RESEARCH TRAINING FOR THE MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM

*Participants: 15 malaria field personnel from the greater
Mekong Region (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and China) and Southeast Asia
(Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand)*

Sponsor/Funding Organization: World Health Organization-Tropical Diseases Research

SDRC, in collaboration with the World Health Organization Western Pacific Regional Office (WHO-WPRO), ACT Malaria, and the Philippine Department of Health, conducted an intensive twenty-day training on Operations Research (OR) for the Malaria Control Program on November 3-22, 2003. Fifteen participants from the Greater Mekong Region (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and China) and Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand) attended the course.

The trainers were Dr. Pilar Ramos-Jimenez and Dr. Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier, SDRC Research Fellows and Associate Professors of DLSU's Behavioral Sciences Department. They were assisted by SDRC researchers Desiree Garganian, RN, MHSS and Ysadora Mendoza, PTRP, MHSS and by Ma. Rosario Eugenio, project secretary. Administrative support was provided by ACT Malaria, particularly Executive Coordinator Cecile Hugo, Executive Assistant Joy Lico, and Administrative Assistant Rogelio Mendoza Jr.

The training was designed for malaria field personnel who at the time of the conduct of training are currently and directly involved in implementing malaria control programs. The goal of the course was to equip the participants with social science research skills to enable them to undertake small-scale OR





studies in communities to improve existing malaria control interventions. At the end of the course, the participants were able to develop small-scale research proposals that focused on the behavioral aspects of malaria control. These products were intended as diagnostic or baseline studies preparatory to the development of full-blown OR studies carried out after the baseline studies were completed. The community baseline studies were implemented for eight months in 2004, with financial support from ACT Malaria.

The first two weeks (November 3-15, 2003) of the training took place at the Tropicana Apartment Hotel in Manila. The last week (November 16-22, 2003) of the training was conducted at The Legend Hotel, Puerto Princesa City in Palawan province.

Various training methodologies were utilized during the training. Aside from lectures, participatory teaching methods, particularly workshops, discussion groups, individual oral presentation, role playing, and field practicum, were used. The participants from each country were also assigned to conduct icebreakers/energizers and to recapitulate the highlights of the previous day's topic/s and activities at the beginning of each day's morning and afternoon sessions.

ASIAN REGIONAL WRITESHOP/MEETING IN RELATION TO THE HIV/AIDS STI KNOWLEDGE PROGRAMME OF THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

*Participants: HIV/AIDS/STI researchers representing different government sectors,
academe and non-government organizations from China, Thailand, Vietnam,
Cambodia, India and the Philippines*

*Sponsor/Funding Organization: SDRC and the HIV/AIDS Knowledge Programme
at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom*

The Asia HIV/AIDS Research for Action Network (AHARAN) was established in July 2003 when delegates from China, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, India and Philippines met in Manila for the 1st Asian Regional Writeshop/Meeting in Relation to HIV/AIDS & STI. The meeting was organized jointly by SDRC and the HIV/AIDS Knowledge Programme at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK. The aim of establishing the Network was to provide an Asian perspective on HIV/AIDS & STI that considers migration patterns, country border activities and political events that shape the region.

The Manila meeting/workshop was conducted with the following objectives: 1) to form an active core of Asian researchers for the Knowledge Program; 2) to assess knowledge on HIV/AIDS/STI among prospective Asian KP country partners; 3) to identify the existing knowledge base and needs for research activities, projects and programs related to HIV/AIDS/STI in Asia; 4) to promote regional cooperation and commitment among Asian countries related to HIV/AIDS/STI research; and 5) to identify common concerns and shared objectives of the group towards an HIV/AIDS Social Science Network database in Asia. The final output was a concrete collaborative research proposal that addresses the region's concerns.





What makes AHARAN different from other international and regional level networks or federations are:

- 1) It is basically concerned with more focused research and action HIV/AIDS-related activities;
- 2) The collaboration and partnership arrangement is much more interactive and promotes closer knowledge exchange, interaction and relationship among its members; and
- 3) It is much more concerned with social learning while attempting to bridge knowledge, research and action.

In order to support well-coordinated planning activities for these diseases, participants at the workshop presented the current epidemiological picture and current activities within their own countries to provide a database to stimulate a discussion of what needs to be done to improve HIV/AIDS control. The medium term output is a collaborative proposal among Asian countries for STI/HIV/AIDS research which will add to the knowledge-base and have direct implications on regional policy formulation and implementation of effective interventions.

Last February 1 to 3, 2004, a second regional workshop/meeting was held in Hanoi, Vietnam to further discuss the research outcome of the status of the HIV/AIDS/STI-related research, policy and programs in selected Asian countries, which all of the AHARAN partners have undertaken. The event was jointly organized by SDRC and the Vietnam Asia Pacific Economic Center with funding from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine through the Knowledge Programme, an initiative founded by DfID.

The second regional workshop/meeting had the following objectives: 1) to present findings from the situational analysis done for each partner country; 2) to identify and prioritize researchable gaps in knowledge; 3) to develop an outline project proposal; 4) to identify possible funders for the project; and 5) to produce an Action Plan.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

POVERTY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION/SOCIAL INCLUSION

MAPPING AND TRACKING POVERTY THROUGH THE USE OF NON-INCOME POVERTY AND WELFARE MEASURES

Project Team: Exaltacion Lamberte, Melissa Lopez-Reyes

Research Assistants: Rommel Cabantog (SDRC), Jeremias Luis (NSO), Susan Anis (NSO)


Funding Agency: National Statistics Office and ADB-Manila

Project Status: Completed

The study intended to come up with a measure that would proximate income as a measure of poverty. It has two components: 1) combining the 1997 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and the 1998 and 1999 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) to track improvement in poverty and welfare status in the Philippines using a priori measures; and 2) developing improved non-income poverty measures and welfare indicators.

The general objectives of the study have been: 1) to map the poverty and welfare situation in the Philippines using a priori non-income poverty and welfare measures within and across time, with a focus on geographic location and type of households (based on size); 2) to ascertain the changes in poverty and welfare status among the panel survey household respondents across time and across regions/provinces; 3) to construct sensitive, parsimonious, and reliable non-income poverty and welfare





measures as well as indices; 4) to ascertain the content domain distinction between non-income poverty measures and welfare indicators; 5) to map poverty and welfare status within and across time using empirically developed and constructed non-income poverty and welfare indices; 6) to recommend empirically established sound measures that may be used in mapping and monitoring poverty and welfare status of Filipinos across time; and 7) to recommend policy and program of action strategies for poverty reduction efforts.

A publication was produced by the NSO as a result of this project and is now being distributed.

POVERTY IN URBAN AREAS: OLD PROBLEMS, NEW LENSES IMPLICATIONS TO SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAM IN THE PHILIPPINES

Project Director: **Exaltacion Lamberte**

Project Assistants: **Avelita Lapitan, Rean Zarsuelo**

Funding Agency: **East Asian Development Network (EADN)**

Project Status: **Completed**

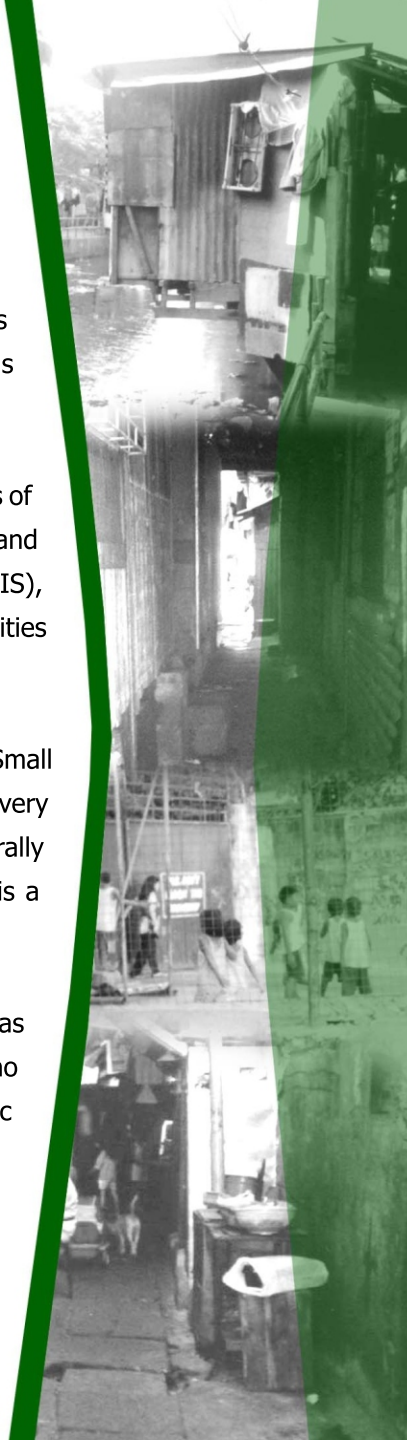
The study sought to answer these questions: 1) What are the characteristic features of urban poverty in the Philippines? 2) What are the factors contributory to the persistence of poverty in urban areas? 3) What implications for social safety net interventions can be drawn from the findings?

Poverty is defined as “pronounced deprivation in well-being” or “a deprivation of essential assets and opportunities to which every human being is entitled.” In this research, poverty in urban areas is what is referred to simply as urban poverty. Using a multi-dimensional lens, urban poverty in several dimensions was examined and these dimensions were: income; health; security; and social inclusion.

The study made use of three types of data collection strategies, namely: 1) re-analysis of the data sets of the nationwide surveys conducted by the Philippine National Statistics Office, specifically the 1997 and 2000 Family Income and Expenditure Surveys (FIES), the 1999 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS), and the 2000 National Census and Population Survey; 2) Conduct of a Micro Community Survey in two cities in Metro Manila; and 3) use of documents and statistical reports.

Findings indicated that urban poverty is generally a periphery and center-periphery phenomenon. Small children are a common sight in urban areas, and most of the families in urban poor communities have very young children aged less than 15 years. Family structure is generally extended; households are generally large, composing not only the core and nuclear family members, but relatives as well. Crowding is a common phenomenon.

The study concluded that, based on the selected data collection strategies, poverty in urban areas has persisted. Despite aspirations and hope for improving their lives, the poor have experienced little or no improvement at all. The very poor were unable to generate much income, or gain access to the basic services necessary for the development of human as well as social capital.





Persistence of poverty may be understood in terms of absence of movement of status of the very poor, the lack of income dynamics or movement within the period 1997 and 2000, lack of movement in employment status among both the household heads and their spouses/wives, lack of improvement in socio-economic status among the households, some form of transmission of poverty through inter-marriage among the lower classes themselves, and the nature of gainful work that both household heads and their spouses have. As a feature, urban households with low income tend to be of the extended type, have a greater proportion of children below 15 years old, and have a higher number of very young and adult persons in the households to economically support.

Among the recommendations of the research were:

- 1) Urban poverty should be seen as a national concern more than a local concern. Nationwide or region-wide efforts must be exerted given the in-country or inter-province movements of people in the country. Since migration in the cities is much more an outcome of underdevelopment and hard poverty coping mechanisms for those living in rural areas rather than a result of rapid urban economic growth and social transformation in the cities, solutions to the problems of urban poverty must be developed through a national and regional approach. Further economic development efforts need to focus on rural areas and must be sustained at all costs to put a stop to the continued and increasing deterioration of urban areas – that is, urban areas and local government being unable to meet the increasing demands of a faster growing population;

- 2) With the deterioration of urban poor communities, further economic and physical development initiatives in the urban areas should be lessened. Internal upgrading and enhancement must be the focus of concern. Some kind of social and community order must be put in place in these areas before other economic activities are added or physical expansion is done;
- 3) The new approach in addressing poverty should explore the possibility of focusing on the assets of the urban poor, mainly the advancement of their human and social capital. Efforts and attention should be directed to long term structural and social interventions rather than to short term compensatory measures such as individual subsidy through direct lending or provision of short term yet less secure employment;
- 4) A poverty-targeted social safety net program must adapt a segmented approach when designing strategies and priorities for action. With this approach, the poor among the urban poor should be categorized not only in terms of income (such as the nomenclature of the transient poor, chronically poor, etc.) but rather in terms of the burdens of poverty they are experiencing while taking into consideration the multi-dimensional perspective of poverty; and
- 5) Direct individual subsidy should be less encouraged. Any efforts along this line must be approached using a "cluster" or "cell approach" so as to enhance social capital in the community. Because of the deteriorating social fabric in poor urban neighborhoods, efforts must be made to strengthen stocks of social capital, especially trust, to prevent further breakdown. These might include efforts to break the dependency syndrome on government's or external groups' hand at all times, rebuilding eroded trust between government leaders and the community, and enhancement of stakeholders/beneficiaries' participation in program implementation.





BENEFICIARY ASSESSMENT OF THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION INITIATIVE OF THE DLSU SYSTEM

Project Director: **Exaltacion Lamberte**

Researchers: **Hector Namay, Marilou Olicia**

Funding Agency: **DLSU President's Office and SDRC Poverty Studies Fund**

Project Status: **Ongoing**

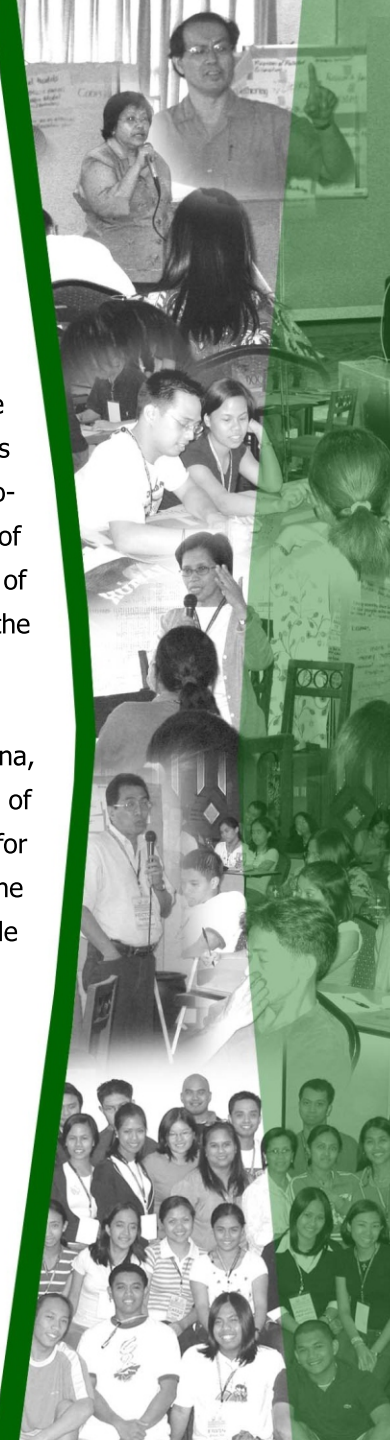
The Caucus on Poverty Reduction (CPR) was a De La Salle University System (DLSUS) initiative aimed at increasing the contribution of the University to the poverty alleviation program of the Philippines. It has for its vision "an empowered society free from barriers to human development." To attain its vision, it has set its sights on addressing poverty in the host communities of DLSU by forging partnerships and building capacities. It "believes in service to humanity by adhering to common good, honesty, integrity, meritocracy, excellence and service."

To achieve its poverty alleviation goal, the CPR has set up three programs: the Business Skills Development Resource Centers (BSDRCs) in Barangay Paliparan, Dasmariñas, Cavite, in Barangay Concepcion, Lumban, Laguna, and in Barangays 745, 753 and 754, Singalong, Manila, for DLSU-Dasmariñas (DLS-D), DLS-College of St. Benilde (DLS-CSB), and DLSU-Manila (DLSU-M), respectively.

These three programs are presently the object of this research. In addition, inputs from an earlier initiative at the DLS-Bacolod Business Resource Center (BRC) will be necessary to provide a better understanding of the latter initiatives.

The research aims to find responsive and appropriate ways of undertaking poverty reduction initiatives in the communities so as to assess the status of CPS beneficiaries during the past three years. Its specific objectives are: 1) to provide a socio-demographic and economic situationer of the micro-finance partners of the different programs before and after program implementation; 2) to look at the perceptions of the micro-finance partners of the different programs regarding their present status compared to that prior to the program implementation; 3) to assess the training needs of the micro-finance partners to enable them to become more economically productive, based on the ideals of community participation, self-help, and participatory development; 4) to look into the implementation of the different programs relative to equity and gender concerns; and 5) To look into the operation of the different programs, especially with regard to the aspects of transparency and accountability.

The survey entails interviewing 50 partners each in the programs in Dasmariñas, Cavite, Lumban, Laguna, and Singalong, Manila, using a structured interview questionnaire. In addition, a similar number of nonpartners from the same areas are also being interviewed using the same questionnaire to allow for comparison. The sample partner-respondents have been drawn randomly from the respective lists of the three programs, while the sample nonpartner-respondents have been drawn randomly from available barangay voters' lists after removing the names of program partners.





HEALTH OUTCOMES AND POLICY/FAMILY HEALTH/POPULATION

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE DESIGN AND THE PREPARATION AND PRINTING OF COURSE MODULES FOR A REGIONAL TRAINING ON MALARIA OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

*Project Directors: **Pilar Ramos-Jimenez and Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier***

*Research Associate: **Desiree Concepcion Garganian***

*Research Assistant: **Ma. Rosario Eugenio***

*Funding Agency: **World Health Organization***

*Project Status: **Completed***

The main objective of the project was to develop course modules to introduce training participants to Operational Research principles, methods, and their application in the malaria control program through lectures, workshops, and field immersion/exposure; and to facilitate the preparation of an OR proposal for possible implementation in their respective communities.

Activities undertaken in the preparation of the course design and modules were: 1) conducting a review of existing literature on malaria, particularly on social research and training; 2) conducting site visits as part of the situation analysis, selection of sites for field training, and identification of local experts who can assist in conducting the training; 3) consulting local and international experts in developing the course design;

4) consulting with ACTMalaria and WHO about the training needs for building country programmes' capacity for operational research in the region; 5) submitting a draft design and course modules for review of WHO and the ACTMalaria Executive Board; 6) finalizing the course design according to the recommendations of WHO and ACTMalaria; and 7) preparing a report on the preparatory phase of the operational research training, and submitting it to WHO.

CLIENT SATISFACTION SURVEY OF THE BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUGS

*Project Director: **Exaltacion Lamberte***

*Co-Investigators: **Benito Teehankee, Maria Angeles Guanzon-Lapeña, Cristina Rodriguez***


*Research Assistants: **Lyndon Bolo, Jesson Butcon, Divinagracia Colar***

*Funding Agency: **Department of Health Bureau of Food and Drugs
and Bureau of Health Policy Development and Planning***

*Project Status: **Completed***

The study was conceived after the DOH was identified as the lead agency for the health sector during the drafting of the National Socio-Economic Pact of 2001. One of three pledges it sought to implement as the lead agency was the restructuring of the BFAD and adopting measures to improve its registration process.





The study was thus envisioned to provide a framework for the development of an effective client feedback mechanism for BFAD, the identification of strategies and indicators to measure satisfaction of BFAD clientele (those groups and individuals who register food, drugs, and other health commodities with BFAD), efficient and timely collection, analysis and reporting of client satisfaction data.

Being a developmental action research activity, plans of action were identified after thorough discussions of the result of the client satisfaction survey by the BFAD managers and staff. These were as follows:

A. Referring to Top Management Action

1) A Total Quality Management System is to be established and a Quality Management Team is to be created with the following primary functions:

- 1.1. overseeing action related to service quality;
- 1.2. developing quality policies aimed at meeting customer needs and requirements and improvement of services provided to clients;

2) Customer research is to be established and developed to regularly collect and disseminate information on clients' needs; put in suggestion box per division;

3) Managers are to conduct regular meetings with frontline staff to discuss clients' needs and feedback;

4) Division chiefs are to attend the BFAD industry and advisory meetings regularly;


5) Part of the regular staff meeting agenda should be the opening of the suggestion box by the division chief, and monitoring the action taken on comments/suggestions;

- 6) Managers or division chiefs must establish regular interaction/communication or helpful dialogue and exchange with client contact personnel to solicit suggestions from them during regular staff meetings;
- 7) Managers must update all staff, especially client contact personnel and frontline staff, about recent administrative orders, policies, rules and regulations;
- 8) Vacant slots for managers must be filled and the current number of supervisors per division must be sustained;

B. Referring to Management Operations

- 1) Computerization of the records and documents to address concerns on responsiveness, reliability and assurance among all units of BFAD is to be enhanced;
- 2) Schedules and processes involved in licensing must be made clear, and standards and flow charts must be developed by the staff;
- 3) Quality related activities are to be prioritized at all times;
- 4) Regular system check is to be developed/performed particularly for delays;
- 5) Communication flow from concerned personnel, division to division, and finally to clients is to be established; flow of links and relationships among units must be made clear, with accompanying proper and clear specification of schedules;
- 6) Appropriate recording, tracing, systematic flow and consistent safekeeping of clients' papers and documents is to be established to avoid losses or misplacement;
- 7) Equipment and tangibles are to be updated;
- 8) Flowcharts are to be included in the checklists provided to clients;





9) Licensing seminars for representatives/liaison officers of all the establishments are to be conducted and strengthened. Attendance in seminars and education activities is to be made a prerequisite or mandatory requirement for the submission of applications and documents; certificates should be issued to attest to participation in the complete seminar.

9.1. Open forum sessions during seminar are to be enhanced;

9.2. Resource persons coming from the BFAD Quality Management Team must be invited during the seminars with clients;

9.3. An evaluation of seminars for clients must be undertaken;

9.4. A knowledge test among the seminar participants must be administered each time the Activity is completed.

10) The BFAD website should be updated regularly, particularly with regard to information on standards, laws, rules and regulations;

11) Regular collection of quality service information/data from clients should be done;

C. Referring to Clients

1) Information and education activities for clients should be strengthened to enable them to understand the BFAD mandate, rules and regulations;

2) Strong partnerships with clients are to be developed;

3) Information among clients should be intensified to enable them to submit accurate and complete documents ahead of the targeted time. Aside from providing them a checklist of requirements, clients are to be informed and educated on the need to be aware of the completeness and correctness of requirements, as flaws and errors will imply delays in the processing of the documents and papers;

- 4) Dates and schedules corresponding to the processes must be considered by the clients when submitting applications and required documents;
- 5) The importance of working on the flowchart and checklists when applying and submitting documents should be emphasized among the clients;
- 6) Regular communication mechanisms/channels with clients such as posting the status of applications of clients on bulletin boards and sending advance notice by phone or fax for delays in the releases and others, should be established.

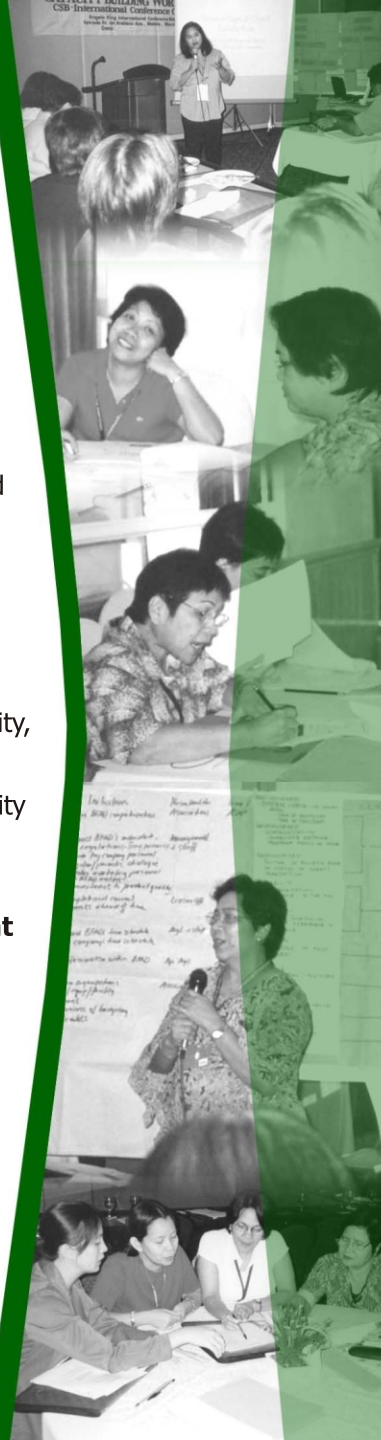
D. Employees Work Orientation and Ethics

- 1) Professionalism and service orientation among BFAD personnel is to be strengthened;
- 2) Practice of BFAD core values should be reinforced;
- 3) Quality related training among critical and frontline personnel is to be conducted to strengthen integrity, proper work ethics, and habits;
- 4) A quality-oriented mindset among personnel is to be developed and they should be trained in quality control at all levels.

Action Plan for Wider Dissemination with BFAD and for Conduct of Second Round of Client Satisfaction Survey

A. Top Management

- 1) Dissemination and discussions on the results of the first round of client satisfaction survey should be conducted among other members of the Management Committee. The persons responsible for performing this task are the division chiefs who participated in the dissemination forum and capacity-building workshops;





- 2) The survey results are to be presented to all employees of BFAD in a general seminar/forum. The workshop participating divisions chiefs should lead and serve as the primary resource persons for the forum to project command authority and accuracy of the interpretation/perspective of the results of the survey;
- 3) A MANCOM should be established to collectively develop and design a client orientation program per division;
- 4) Top management is to undertake regular monitoring on the action taken to address service quality gaps;
- 5) The conduct of the second round of Client Satisfaction Survey at BFAD should be planned and preparations made ahead of time;
- 6) A select group of capable frontliners and/or client contact personnel who will participate or conduct the interviews with clients in the forthcoming second round of surveys should be identified.

B. Middle Management and Division Personnel

- 1) Each division chief is to create a quality circle/task force in his/her own division;
- 2) Capacity building activities should be provided and conducted for all members of the quality task force/circle;
- 3) The division chief together with the members of the quality circle/task force is to disseminate and discuss in detail the survey results and the identified initiatives with all the staff belonging to their respective division, especially those points/items appropriate to or concerned with their respective units;
- 4) The action and activities of each unit's service quality program should be designed and monitored;
- 5) Clients' feedback should be monitored using various channels even before the conduct of the second round of the client satisfaction survey.

MAPPING OF MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH CAPACITY IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME (LAMI) COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

*Project Team: **Exaltacion Lamberte** (Project Team Leader) and **Loyd Brendan Norella***

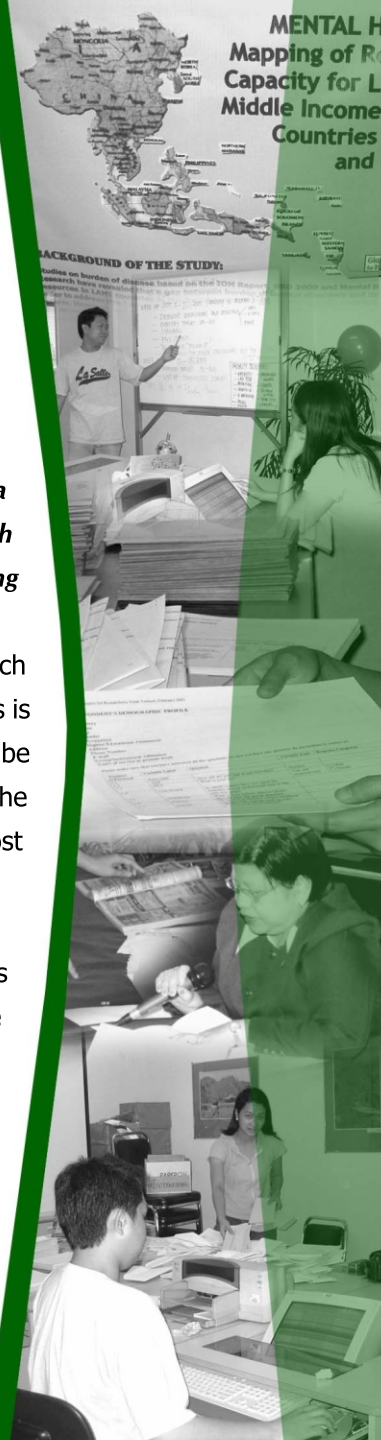
*Project Team Assistants: **Avelita Lapitan, Cecile Pascasio, Jayson Hecita, Maria Catherine Dacillo, Marilou Olicia***


*Funding Agency: **World Bank through Global Forum for Health Research***

*Project Status: **Ongoing***

Studies on burden of disease based on the IOM Report, GBD 2000 and Mental Health Policy Research revealed that a gap between burden of mental disorders and mental health resources in LAMI countries is the largest where 85% of the world's population lives. In order to address this finding, changes must be embedded into general health and social sector reform. However, no solid information is known about the areas for research, development and capacity strengthening that would eventually contribute most significantly to improving the current mental health situation in these countries.

Recognizing the role of scientific journals to address the identified enormous unmet mental health needs of low and middle-income countries, the WHO-Global Health Forum organized a meeting to galvanize mental health research in developing regions. The meeting aimed at finding ways to reduce the barriers to publication of research-generated information to address the mental health situation in the non-rich countries.





To step up its attempt to promote mental health research, WHO-Global Health Forum commissioned research centers and individuals to undertake the mapping of mental health research in low and middle income countries. Specifically, it commissioned SDRC in the Western Pacific Region, which includes the following countries: American Samoa, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea (Democratic Republic), Lao PDR, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

The overall objective of the project is to develop a regional map of actors and their respective roles in the domain of mental health research, and describe the current research agendas and the process of priority setting. Other project objectives are to map research agendas leading to a "Domain Profile"; to provide a description of the process of priority setting; and to provide an analysis of factors impacting on mental health policy.

Methods:

I. Mapping of actors is done through the following methods:

A. Method 1: Searching through publication databases from the following sources and identifying the primary authors:

- 1) Pubmed
- 2) PsycInfo
- 3) Regional journals and publications
- 4) Grey literature
- 5) Ministry of Health documents

B. Method 2: Searching through organizations/associations

C. Method 3: Searching through snowball sampling

II. Mapping of research agenda and description of priority setting is obtained from the questionnaires given to researchers and stakeholders involved in mental health projects/programs. Below is the list of stakeholder groups included in the study.

- Decision-makers (mental health focal point of the Ministry of Health and other officials in charge of planning or financing, Social Insurance, Health Insurers, Legislators of the Health Commission of the Parliament)
- Practitioners
- Users/families
- NGOs apart from users and families
- Donors/research councils
- Professional societies
- Universities

III. Research impact on mental health policy will be analyzed using the case study conducted on programs or policies that were borne from research findings on mental health.



FORGING PARTNERSHIPS IN ADVOCACY FOR FAMILY PLANNING: THE SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE PROJECT ON FAMILY PLANNING, PARTNERSHIP, ENGAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY (TSAP) STORIES IN THE FIELD

Project Director: **Pilar Ramos-Jimenez**

Research Assistants: **Ysadora Mendoza, Desiree Concepcion Garganian, Marissa Ortega,
and Ma. Rosario Eugenio**

Funding Agency: **Academy for Educational Development (AED)**

Project Status: **Completed**

Since the first quarter of 2003, active partnership activities in the promotion and practice of family planning have been undertaken with major organizations in the country by TSAP-FP (The Social Acceptance Project on Family Planning, Partnership, Engagement and Advocacy), with the AED as primary contractor, particularly its Advocacy and Social Mobilization (ASM) unit. Among these groups are (a) the Kalipunan ng Maraming Tinig ng Manggagawang Impormal (Katinig-NCR), a national federation of associations and groups from the informal sector. It is a member of the Basic Sector Council of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) with affiliates based in Metro Manila, Metro Cebu, and Cagayan de Oro City; (b) the Cebu City United Vendors' Association (CCUVA), an affiliate of Katinig-NCR and also a NAPC Basic Sector member. It is a coalition of 64 local organizations of street and market vendors, with an estimated number of 10,000 members; and (c) the Muslim Religious Leaders (MRL) composed of ulama (scholars) and imam from various Darul Iftah (Houses of Opinion) as well as other Muslim professionals and scholars groups in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

To determine the status of the foregoing partnership over the past 19 months (January 2003-July 2004), a qualitative study was undertaken, particularly about the: 1) processes and strategies used by TSAP-FP to engage its partners in family planning advocacy; 2) the perceived factors that have facilitated and hindered the partnership, as well as the strategies the partners utilized to manage their difficulties; 3) the advocacy efforts undertaken by the partners within their respective constituencies and target communities; 4) the lessons learned by the partners from the collaboration with TSAP-FP; and 5) the challenges confronting the partners, including the sustainability of the FP advocacy.

Qualitative research methods, particularly document review, key informant interview, group interview, and focus group discussion, were utilized in the study. A total of 88 leaders (60 females and 28 males) were covered (42 from Katinig-NCR, 33 from CCUVA, and 13 from MRLs) in the research. Except for the youth group, the adult informants were 25 years and older. The field study was conducted in June and July 2004.

A pattern emerged from the strategies utilized by TSAP-FP in engaging its partners in the FP advocacy. It involved: 1) utilization of FP champions from each association; 2) consultation with each partner's formal leaders to obtain commitment to FP advocacy; 3) the involvement of other FP advocates within the organization; 4) linkage with government and non-government agencies, international organizations, national and regional FP champions; 5) the provision of administrative support and technical assistance through its competent central, field staff and resource persons; and 6) financial assistance through its Small Grants Program to enable each partner to pursue its planned advocacy activities.





Because of different social contexts and structures of the partner organizations, however, variations in the processes utilized by TSAP-FP in the implementation were noted. Other strategies were added whenever these were relevant to the situation of a partner organization. TSAP-FP dealt solely with Katinig-NCR in developing a customized training program for its leaders and its core as well as youth groups. In Metro Cebu, TSAP-FP dealt with two entities: PopCom Region 7 and CCUVA. The PopCom served as TSAP-FP's conduit in the provision of administrative and technical assistance to CCUVA. TSAP-FP collaborated mainly with MRLs from Cotabato City, the location of the most respected Darul Iftah in the ARMM.

Similar factors that hastened partnership collaboration with TSAP-FP over the past 19 months include: 1) the TSAP-FP's administrative and technical assistance through numerous training seminars and workshops to hone their capability to become effective FP advocates, 2) support provided by other external agencies and influential persons, and 3) commitment and cooperation from the leaders of each group or association.

The hindering factors mentioned by the three partners in their collaboration with TSAP-FP focused mainly on the problems within each partner association and other external forces such as the Catholic Church, local government units, and people with a low awareness and knowledge of FP.

The major lessons obtained from the partnership focused on the effects of the training workshops on the leaders and their organizations. These training activities have enlightened the leaders about the need to practice FP, especially among the members of their organizations.

The main challenges cited by the partners include effectively conducting capability-building activities in their advocacy work in their target communities and constituencies, reaching out to LGUs and obtaining their support for FP, and raising more resources for local expansion of FP advocacy activities and sustaining their association. Ensuring availability of FP commodities at the health facilities and mobilizing men's participation also posed challenges. Sustaining interest and commitment of their organization's leaders and members, as well as adequately meeting their family responsibilities and sustaining their voluntary FP advocacy tasks, given the precarious nature of their livelihood in the informal sector, were among the other main concerns of the partners.

Acknowledging that activities will be difficult to sustain once financial assistance ceases, it was suggested that the following be undertaken: 1) lobbying for support from the LGUs and tapping its Gender and Development (GAD) budget; 2) seeking assistance from other funding agencies, including the private business sector; and 3) utilizing their own resources or engaging in fund-raising activities. Among the MRLs, the inclusion of the national fatwah for RH/FP in the Madrasah's (Arabic religious school) curriculum was proposed to effect long-term changes in the acceptance of FP and in the empowerment of Muslim women and girls.

Recommendations of the study suggest that TSAP should support the new indigenous networks, examine the partners' organizational structures and management system, and conduct a review of current USAID/AED administrative policies in supporting local training workshops/seminars and documentation of the strategies and processes that will be utilized by the partners and their new networks/groups.



THE INTEGRATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES IN THE NURSING CURRICULUM: EFFECTS OF THE USE OF TEACHERS' GUIDES AND STUDENT LEARNING MODULES ON THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES IN LUZON AND THE VISAYAS

Project Director: **Pilar Ramos-Jimenez**

Research Assistants: **Ysadora Mendoza, Desiree Concepcion Garganian,
Marissa Ortega, Ma. Rosario Eugenio**

Funding Agency: **SDRC**

Project Status: **Ongoing**

The main objective of the research study is to determine the status and effects on the faculty and students of selected nursing colleges in the Visayas and Mindanao of the student learning modules and teachers' guides integrating domestic/family violence issues into the curriculum. These modules were developed by Silliman University in collaboration with the Task Force on Social Science and Reproductive Health.

Specifically, the study intends to describe: 1) the strategies and processes utilized by the nursing colleges to implement the utilization of learning tools in their respective institutions; 2) the perceived beneficial effects of the learning tools on the nursing faculty and students; 3) the difficulties encountered by nursing faculty and students in the use of the learning tools; 4) how the faculty members managed to

overcome their difficulties; 5) the revisions made (if any) by the faculty on the learning tools; and 6) the indicators nursing colleges will utilize to assess the competencies of the nursing graduates in addressing domestic/family violence issues, and the sustainability of the integration of domestic violence issues in the selected nursing institutions.

The methods being used in the study are key informant interviews, focus group discussion, and document/literature review.

A total of 47 students (18-21 years old; females= 28, males=22) and 28 faculty (female=24, male=4) from four centers of excellence schools of nursing in the Visayas and Luzon participated in the study.





RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE

ENABLING WOMEN FOR AN ACTIVE ROLE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A WOMEN, WORK AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

*Project Director: **Myla Arcinas***

*Research Associates: **Roberto Mendoza, Ma. Rosa Babel Calilung, Louie Montemar***

*Research Assistants: **Hector Namay, Marilou Olicia***

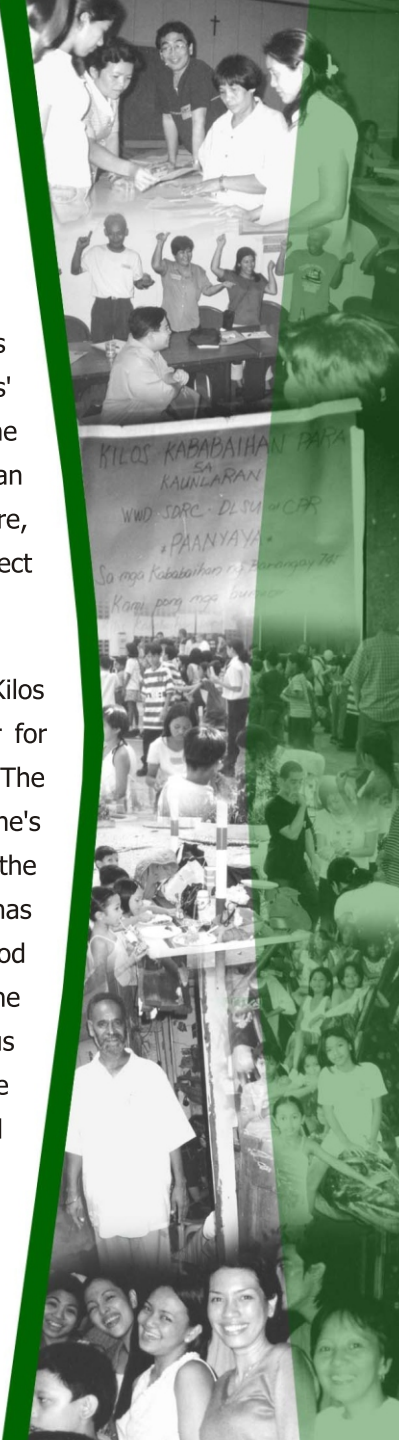
*Funding Agency: **International Federation of Catholic Universities***


*Project Status: **Completed***

The WWD Project was a three-year project launched in December 2000. It worked along the principle that the "surest way to economic growth and overall development is by empowering women and investing in their capabilities." The project primarily searched for responsive and appropriate ways to create a dynamic and empowered women sector in an urban poor community. Specifically, it aimed to: 1) provide a demographic, socioeconomic, and anthropological situationer of women in the host community; 2) look at the perceptions of women regarding their status and role in the community; 3) train and empower women from the host community to enable them to become more economically productive, based on the ideals of community participation, self-help, and participatory development; and 4) ascertain in a contextual manner the linkages among women's status, human resource development, and work and development.

The project was envisioned to establish a social laboratory for participatory and community-based development programs. With the general objective of "forming new ways of thinking and acting together," the project has been guided by the Research-Action-Participation (RAP) framework. This framework promotes the integration of community practical knowledge with those of the outsiders' perspective. It guided the project team in identifying and maximizing the use of available resources in the community, and inspired them in promoting community organizing processes that helped create an environment conducive to the growth of individuals, families, and the community in general. Furthermore, it enabled the team to pinpoint existing community organizations that were tapped for various project activities.

Lastly, RAP assisted the team in facilitating the creation of a women's community organization, called Kilos Kababaihan para sa Kaunlaran ng San Andres-Singalong, Inc (KILOS) (Women Working Together for Progress), officially registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 16, 2002. The organization is composed of a membership committee, which has overseen activities such as a Valentine's Party to celebrate the importance of women, and a *lugaw* (rice porridge) feeding session for the community children to address the community's nutrition problem; an education committee, which has conducted various education sessions on General Education and Values, as well as Skills and Livelihood Development; finance and livelihood committees, which launched a micro-finance program in the community, that boasts of a high 99.4% repayment ratio, in coordination with the DLSU System Caucus on Poverty Reduction; and a networking and special projects committee, which has established a linkage with DOH-Manila and the Lita Hizon Ladies Foundation for the procurement of medicine for medical and dental missions and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority-Manila (TESDA-M) for Skills and Livelihood Development, has helped make available the "Mobile Library" for the children of





KILOS to learn and enjoy, has organized a forum on "Overcoming Violence: Parenting for Peace" for the women of the community, and has conducted a series of Family Planning seminars for women to address the problem of increasing population in the community.

The WWD project was implemented in four phases: Resource Mobilization and Social Preparation, the Continuing Capacity Building and Livelihood Development, Organizational Strengthening and Networking, and Enhancing and Sustaining.

COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN THE PHILIPPINES: THE CASE OF CAPOOCAN, LEYTE

Project Director: Marlon Era

Researchers: Dennis Erasga, Hector Namay

*Funding Agency: National Forest Programme Facility through the
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations*

Project Status: Completed

The In-Depth Case Study (IDCS) is a documentation of the Community-Based Forest Management Project (CBMFP) in Visares, Capoocan in the province of Leyte. This undertaking is a component of the ongoing collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and the Philippine Government through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The study attempted to provide a more comprehensive understanding of what set of conditions, factors and strategies enable the CBFM projects to succeed, and what factors constrain success or may even lead to failure.

Specifically, its objectives have been:

1) In terms of Organizational Stability, to determine:

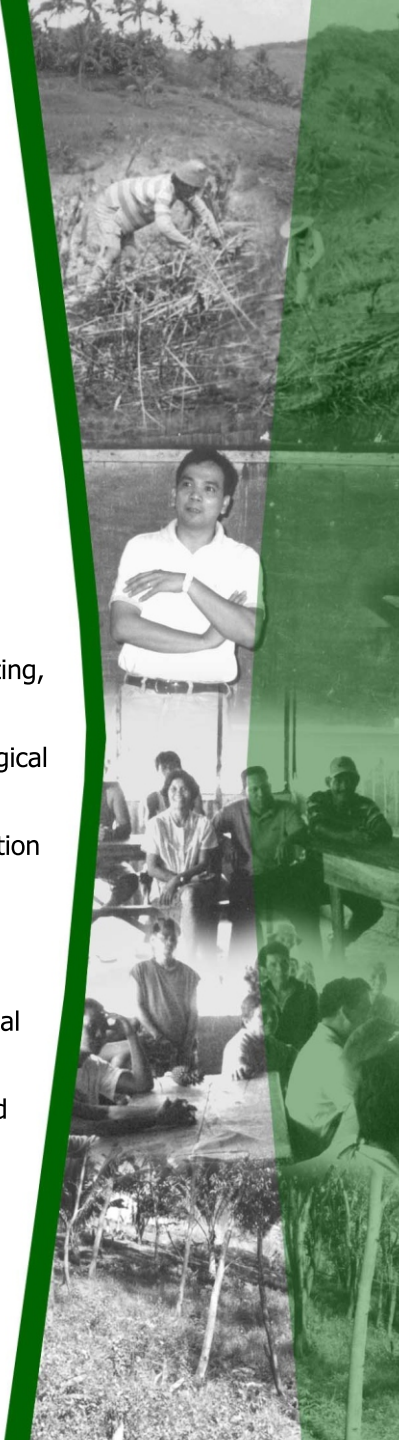
- The level of people's organizational stability as de facto forest managers
- PO's participation in project development and management
- PO's project effectiveness
- PO's efficiency in project management
- PO's facilitating/limiting factors in project management
- Organization and management


It also sought to:

- Determine and assess institutional linkages from various stakeholders in response to marketing, technical assistance, and financing
- Determine and assess the impact of training given in response to area development, ecological enhancement, socio-economic advancement, and organizational stability
- Determine and assess the community organizing (CO) processes involved in the implementation of CBFM Project activities

2) In terms of Forest Area Development and Management, to assess:

- Forest area development and management capacities of the PO in response to ecological enhancement
- The health and condition/s of forest areas in response to biodiversity conservation and restoration and soil and water conservation measures
- The existing technologies in response to land productivity, adaptability, and replicability



- 
- 3) In terms of Business and Financial Management, to determine:
 - The business and financial management capability of the PO in relation to the upliftment of their socio-economic well-being
 - 4) In terms of Policy and Institutional Support, to:
 - Assess the relevance/appropriateness of policies/regulations in promoting/achieving the objectives of CBFM
 - Determine and assess implementer's capability in response to the CBFM Project

A complementation of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), document review and Key Informant Interview (KII) was utilized to gather and analyze the data. Data interpretation, on the other hand, uses additional analytical constructs designed to address the issue of benefits, which concomitantly addresses the success/failure debate.

From the study, it was found that the DENR organizational structure at various implementing levels that will look into the CBFM Program implementation is not in place. With regard to the jurisdiction over Visares, it is not even clear whether PENRO-Leyte or CENRO-Albuera should oversee the program implementation. Moreover, the function of the local government of Capoocan in the CBFMP, although clearly stated in the CBFMA, seemed not to have been absorbed by the LGU. They limit their involvement to the annual induction of UMACAP officers.

After 18 years, UMACAP is again actively continuing its defined functions. Its membership is being held together by their collective plans to manage their forest. Personal squabbles have been set aside, members are being recruited, and potential partner organizations are being sought. New leaders are expected to guide members in the way ahead, and are tapped as resource persons, trainers, and facilitators of various components of the CBFM Program.

Despite the realities that the economic benefits of the program brought among the beneficiaries, the forest and its concomitant benefits – i.e., ecological and physical – remain the most significant rallying point of the sustained aspiration of the Visares community to continue the Project. Moreover, while the improved conditions of the forest in Visares are a very valuable outcome, this is not the sole gauge in determining success. The more important issue is how the program has contributed to the empowerment of the indigenous leaders and the improvement of the quality of life of the individuals and families of the Visares community. This is evident in the lives of former illegal loggers of Visares, who have since become entrepreneurs and forest protectors.

Recommendations

Future CBFM implementation could draw inspiration and lessons from the Visares experiences. On this premise, the following recommendations have been forwarded:





FOR DENR

- 1) There is a need to review the organizational and functional structure of the DENR at various implementing levels to integrate the CBFM Program.
- 2) There is a need to improve the monitoring and technical assistance of the DENR to the POs.
This could be done through reorientation on the CBFM policies, preparation of the CRMF, AWP, and others.
- 3) There is a need to ensure the active involvement of the LGUs per DENR-DILG-LGU JMCs 98-01 and 2003-01.

FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT

- 1) There is a need to integrate Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness (PMP) as a strategy in disaster-prone CBFM areas.
- 2) There is a need to allocate a certain portion of the 20% development funds for CBFM-related activities.
- 3) There is a need to involve the PO in the various local councils, i.e., Municipal/Barangay Development Council and Municipal/Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council.

FOR UMACAP

- 1) There is a need for UMACAP Officers, together with the DENR, to provide orientation and re-orientation to members on the salient provisions and requirements of the CBFM Agreement (CRMF, AWP, RUP and CBFMIS), as well as its implementing guidelines. This will facilitate completion of the FRI, AWP, and RUP.
- 2) There is a need to amend UMACAP's Constitution and By-Laws to increase the term of elected officers from one (1) to three (3) years.
- 3) There is a need to conduct value re-orientation for officers and members with the assistance of the DENR Regional HRD, focusing on good governance (TAP) principles and team building.
- 4) There is a need to conduct an inventory and assessment of human, material, facilities, and other existing resources of UMACAP and its communities.
- 5) There is a need to impose a Sharing-Scheme Agreement with the cooperatives and other livelihood associations under UMACAP's jurisdiction.
- 6) There is a need to expand the market for rattan furniture and explore the possibility of exporting these.
- 7) There is a need to mobilize resources for the repair and improvement of UMACAP's Farmers Training/CPEU from funding institutions such as JICA and CIDA.
- 8) There is a need to intensify community awareness on resource (biodiversity, timber and non-timber, mineral) extraction and utilization policies through IECs and conduct of regular meetings.
- 9) There is a need to enhance the recruitment of new members and the revival of old ones.





HUMAN AND CULTURAL CAPITAL FORMATION

PUNDASYON HANUNUO MANGYAN SCHOOL PROJECT

Project Director: **Carmelita Quebengco**

Administrative Assistant: **Juana Aluning**

Teachers: **Evelyn Malabja (Head Teacher), Liling Madrigal, Glenny Rivas, Jocelyn Calinog, Dorothy Magbata**

PHM, Inc. Representatives: **Bapa Anhing Malicday, Bernie Lingin**

Project Status: **Ongoing**

For over two decades now, SDRC has been pursuing the development and implementation of a culture-based basic education program for the Hanunuo Mangyan of Oriental Mindoro. De La Salle University, with Dr. Carmelita Quebengco as Project Director, directly managed the project until it reached a reasonable level of stability. At that point, the project was turned over to the indigenous Mangyan community – the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan, Inc.

The major objectives of the project are to establish an elementary education program that would be appropriate to the needs, experiences, and aspirations of the Hanunuo Mangyan community; and to help build the community's capability to ultimately manage the school. Participants in the project are children and adults coming from three neighboring sitios in the municipality of Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro.

The Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School formally opened on October 17, 1983 with a total of 106 pupils distributed in three sections of Grade 1 housed in two makeshift huts. In schoolyear 2004-2005, there were a total of 126 pupils in Bailan and 90 pupils in Umabang in various grade levels, attended to by five teachers.

Since the school has been in operation, the local community has actively participated in school management. In addition to the initial roles of building and maintaining school facilities, monitoring pupil attendance and helping solve school discipline problems, the Mangyan leaders have taken full charge of various school operations, including the screening and selection of pupil applicants to the school, recruitment and hiring of teachers, resolving school-related community conflicts, evaluation of the principal and teachers, as well as presentation of reports on the school and community issues during project steering committee meetings.

De La Salle and Dr. Quebengco continue to act as consultants to the school, the latter meeting with school leaders every quarter to help solve problems and attend to other school needs.





DOCUMENTATION OF THE PUNDASYON HANUNUO MANGYAN SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

Project Director: **Carmelita Quebengco**

Researchers: **Hector Namay, Lina Diona**

Funding Agency: **SDRC Poverty Studies Fund and Executive Vice-President Special Project Fund**

Project Status: **Ongoing**

The desire for the education of children ranks very high in the value system of the Filipinos. This is likewise true among the Mangyans. During consultation meetings with them, the Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, or PAFID, found that education, or the need for a school in which their children can learn how to read and write, was indeed a felt need. As such, Pastor Delbert Rice, an officer of PAFID, brought to De La Salle University a group of Mangyans for assistance.

Thus, in mid-1983, a project proposal was developed by the Integrated Research Center (IRC), presently the Social Development Research Center, and the Graduate School of Arts, Education and Science (GSAES), in coordination with SDRC's Participatory Uplands Management Program (PUMP). The project has for its aim the development of a relevant yet culturally appropriate elementary education program, the training of para-teachers, and the setting up of a system to ensure sustainability for the school.

The present research aims to document and examine the outcome of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School in terms of its three-pronged goal of developing a relevant yet culturally appropriate basic education program, training of para-teachers from the communities involved, and establishing school farms to ensure sustainability for the school. The study attempts to look at the effectivity and adaptability of the school curriculum, through the years, in terms of school enrollment, regularity of

pupil attendance, rates of promotion and retention, drop-out rates, reasons for attrition, pupil achievement (through the achievement test administered in public schools), rates of graduation, and participation and cooperation of the Department of Education in the operation of the school. With respect to the development of para-teachers from the communities involved, the study examines the number of trained para-teachers, and their effectiveness as shown in their annual evaluation mechanism. In terms of the sustainability of the school, the study looks at the income generated by the school from the community farms, and family income as an indicator of the ability of parents to provide for their children's school needs. The impact of the school on the lives of the Hanunuo Mangyan is also being looked at, specifically with regard to the status of its graduates: where they are now, what they are doing, or whether they have assumed positions of leadership in their community or in their municipality and/or province.

Methodology. The present study adopts a multi-method strategy. This includes:

- 1) Review of existing statistical data about the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School, as well as those of the Department of Education's district, division and national offices;
- 2) Key informant interviews (KIIs) with the officials of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan, Inc.;
- 3) Key informant interviews (KIIs) with the administrative officials of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School;
- 4) Key informant interviews (KIIs) with the para-teachers of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School;
- 5) Focus group discussions (FGDs) involving the pupils of the various grade levels using FGD guidequestions; and
- 6) Face-to-face interview with a sample of graduates of the school using a structured interview questionnaire.

The study has covered the three sitios of Umabang, Bailan and Amindang of Barangay Binli in the municipality of Bulalacao in the province of Oriental Mindoro.





INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS/LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT

A FRAMEWORK FOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

Principal Investigator: **Exaltacion Lamberte**

Research Team: **Dante Jose Borja II, Rommel Cabantog, Divinagracia Colar,
Avelita Lapitan, Rosalia Eugenio, Lyndon Bolo**

Funding Agency: **World Health Organization-Western Pacific Region**

Project Status: **Completed**

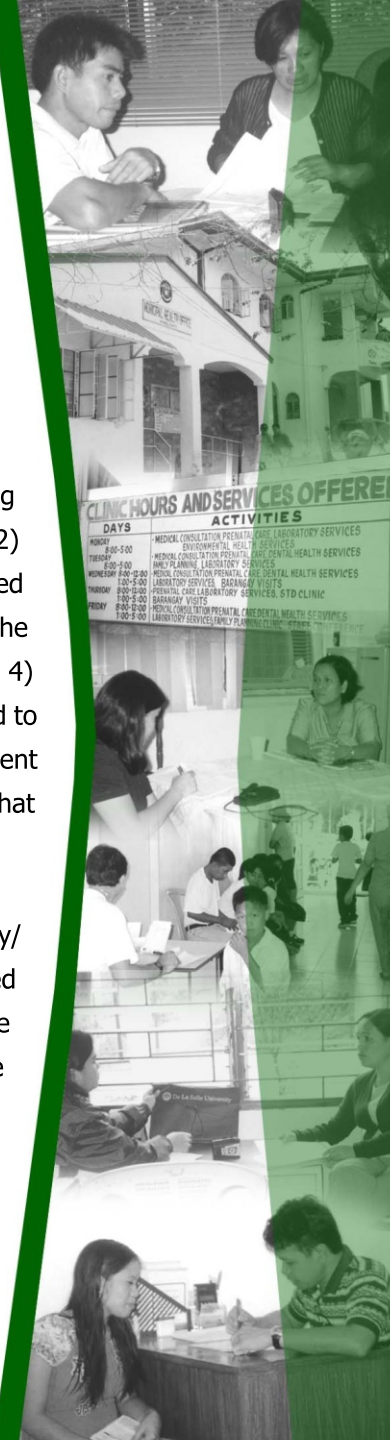
This study was geared toward developing the performance assessment framework in local health systems. At the time it was undertaken, more than a decade had passed since the implementation of decentralization in the public health services provision in the Philippines, and no comprehensive and systematic assessment had been made to ascertain the situation and the performance of local health systems in the different areas of the country. The DOH had yet to come up with a relevant and useful framework, with corresponding indicators and measures, to assess the local health systems' performance and to ensure the accountability of health programs and activities to the implementing organization and/or staff.

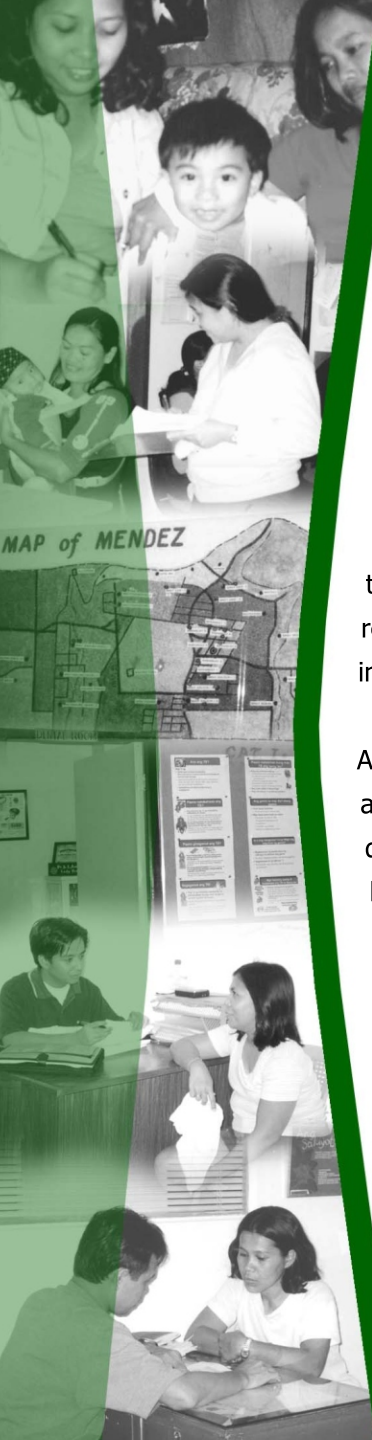
Thus, the study aimed to present a conceptual development of a performance assessment framework suitable to local health systems. It addressed the following questions: How do the LGUs fare now? What is the situation in local health systems after the implementation of the local government code? Is equal attention being paid to addressing problems of and pressures emanating from the radical shift in the

public health care delivery system? How satisfactory is their performance? How can one know whether local health systems are performing effectively? What criteria and standards should one apply to assess the performance of local health systems? What yardstick can be used to track the progress of local health systems?

The research objectives of this study were to: 1) develop a framework that would be suitable for assessing the performance of local health systems and that can be comparable across time and across LGUs; 2) identify possible indicators that may be suitable within the different components of the developed framework and to determine availability and suitability within existing sources of data; 3) analyze the possibility of, and issues involved in, developing one or more composite 'indexes' of relevant indicators; 4) develop tools and instruments to collect and report relevant data for a selection of these indicators, and to pilot test these in individual community-level data; 5) develop a consultation plan for further development and fine-tuning of the framework for the Department of Health; and 6) identify key issues/ strategies that need to be considered in order to effectively operationalize and maintain this system.

To measure health service quality satisfaction, the research constructed a tool called the "Community/ Client Satisfaction Scale," which was incorporated in an interview schedule. This instrument was subjected to pre-testing and the results were used to finalize the composition of the items within the instrument. The pre-testing involved the conduct of a survey among the clients or users of the health facilities at the time of the conduct of the pre-testing activity, specifically using the exit interviews data collection method. The selection of the respondents was done using a random sampling procedure, specifically a systematic






random sampling technique. The identification of rural health units/city health centers from a selection of provinces/cities was guided by the criteria on the class of municipalities. A total of six rural health units were selected, three of which belong to the high income class municipalities (i.e. municipalities with a DOF 2000 classification of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class), and another three belonging to the low income class (i.e. municipalities classified as 4th, 5th and 6th class). The case for the National Capital Region was however different for those representing city health centers/offices, as all of them have been classified as 1st class municipalities. The second stage also entailed the inclusion of public hospitals in the survey, ranging from the regional, provincial or district level classification. Two hospitals were selected, one belonging to a regional level classification and another to the provincial district level. A total of 188 clients were actually included in the pre-testing of the tool.

A significant task of this initiative was the identification of the indicators for each of these components of the assessment framework, with considerable attention being given to the stewardship function, the least developed concept among all the components. Aside from being easy to manage, these indicators have been made to be context specific and culture sensitive, notwithstanding considerations of their suitability to the realities and conditions of the local areas. In addition, the sources of data and the means of verification of the identified indicators were also mapped out, making the use of the framework less burdensome and simpler to carry out. The research also reformulated responsiveness as a health system goal. It expanded the domain of responsiveness to comprise people's satisfaction with health service quality satisfaction.

The proposed framework divided the stewardship function into six domains or elements, namely: formulation of health policy, ordinances and local health development plan; advocacy and exerting influence; good governance; regulation; workforce development and employee satisfaction; and information system and use of data/intelligence. The first domain pertains to defining the policy as well as strategic directions of the local health system. It comprises the formulation of strategic policies and establishing a health development or investment plan. It also includes the formulation of local ordinances that aim to advance and develop programs as well as institute rules that help promote the health well-being of the population. The function also incorporates the development of an ethical base or shared values as basis for health actions within or outside of the local health system.

Since the conceptually developed framework was to be fine-tuned and refined, it was necessary for consultations with major stakeholders to be conducted. Emerging issues and questions could be addressed by the stakeholders and concerned persons as well as decision-makers. The conduct of consultations was considered important for the following reasons: (1) they would facilitate discussions of the issues raised and, consequently arrived at a consensus that would help resolve the issues and facilitate decision-making on the part of the DOH top management; (2) the discussions ensuing in the consultations would stimulate interest on the part of the local health systems and other stakeholders on the importance of performance assessment and in developing a transparent structure of assessment; (3) they would facilitate dissemination of information among the concerned actors and institutions within the health system; and (4) they would socially and organizationally prepare the local health systems, paving the way for favorable acceptance and readiness for the conduct of the performance assessment endeavor.





It was therefore proposed that the principal investigator, together with the study's research team, be involved and be part of the team to organize and facilitate conduct of consultations, primarily for the reason that the research team had the perspective and experience when the proposed framework was developed. The collaboration between the DOH-HPPD staff and the DLSU SDRC research team would facilitate the refinement and further development of the assessment framework within a shorter period of time. It was further proposed that the conduct of series of consultations be done in stages and be conducted within the period of March to August 2004 (see Pilot Testing of Monitoring and Evaluation Tools for Local Government Unit (LGU) Performance Assessment in Health Systems).

DOCUMENTATION OF THE INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN GOVERNANCE EXPERIENCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Project Director: **Marlon Era**

Research Assistant: **Dante Jose Borja II**

Funding Agency: **Japan Foundation (through Local Government Academy)**

Project Status: **Completed**

The role of indigenous peoples in governance and development efforts is important. However, new development paradigms brought about by globalization and information technology have threatened indigenous knowledge systems. The prevailing dominance of modern knowledge has largely led to a situation in which indigenous knowledge is ignored and neglected, particularly in governance areas. With this trend, many indigenous peoples find themselves in a transitional stage, facing the demands of an evolving and intrusive modern world while their knowledge and practices are still rooted in the long

MAINSTREAMING INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

OCTOBER 14-17
HOTEL, PA.

OCTOBER 14-17
ASTORIA PLAZA HOTEL

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SUPPORT FOR DOCUMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF TRAINING FOR PARTICIPATORY LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Project Director: **Francisco Magno**

Research Associates: **Ronald Holmes, Antonio Pedro, Jr.**

Research Assistants: **Lord Byron Abadeza, Lauren Borja, Vicente Jose Roxas, Jane Lynn Capacio**

Funding Agency: **The Ford Foundation**

Project Status: **Completed**

The project aims to document and assess the impact of the Barangay Training and Management (Batman) Project, conducted by the Barangay-Bayan Governance Consortium (BBGC), an alliance of non-government organizations, on the quality of participatory governance and community development in selected project sites. The main concern is to determine whether there is a marked improvement in local democracy and development resulting from interventions made through the Batman Project.

Using a paired-comparison approach in assessing the impact of the intervention, the Batman barangay was compared with a non-Batman barangay with a similar geographic and demographic profile. The case study sites were spread across the country to be able to assess the impacts of Batman in various local conditions and characteristics.

Consultative meetings. A series of consultative meetings with key implementors of the project were organized from January to July 2001. Those who took part in discussing the research design and criteria for selecting the case study sites were Dr. Gary Hawes, Ford Foundation; Mr. Gerry Bulatao, Empowering Civic Participation in Governance (ECPG); Dr. Joel Rocamora, Institute for Popular Democracy (IPD); Mr. Teodoro Pena, Quidan Kaisahan (QK); and Oscar Francisco, Institute of Democratic Politics and Governance (IDPG). Meetings were also held with various NGOs to identify partners who will undertake the research.

Case Studies. Fourteen case study sites were identified across the country: Four in Luzon, six in Visayas, and four in Mindanao. The field researchers conducted interviews and surveys, held focused group discussions, and gathered pertinent documents from August 2001 to February 2002 in the following areas and their non-Batman pairs: Barangay North Bay Boulevard North, Navotas; Barangay 630, Sta. Mesa, Manila; Barangay Concepcion, Malabon; Barangay San Isidro, Toboso, Negros Occidental; Barangay Binitayan, Daraga, Albay; Barangay Sangalan, Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental; Barangay Calacja II, Hamtic, Antique; Barangay Tabon, Batan, Aklan; Barangay Santiago, Loreto, Surigao del Norte; Barangay Domrog, General MacArthur, Samar; Barangay Villavert-Jimenez, Hamtic, Antique; Barangay Anei, Claveria, Misamis Oriental; Barangay Crossing Magallon, Moises Padilla, Negros Occidental; and Barangay Angas, Sta. Josefa, Agusan del Sur.

The research has made use of three main criteria to evaluate the impacts on local democracy and local development: Good governance at the barangay level; empowerment of barangay leaders and members; and improvements in the quality of life.





Regional workshops. Regional workshops for Mindanao and Visayas were conducted to generate discussions on the initial findings of the research in February and March 2002, respectively. The workshops served as a venue for the different stakeholders to validate the various issues and challenges that surfaced during the preliminary assessment of the project. These concerns provide valuable inputs in the revision of papers as well as in the preparation of the preliminary findings. The Luzon consultation was held on June 7, 2003 during the CSB International Conference, where the papers on Navotas, Malabon, and Bicol were presented. Dr. Jorge Tigno served as discussant for the Luzon consultation.

Research dissemination. Dr. Magno disseminated the preliminary results of the research study in September 2002 at the University of Reading and at the Institute of Development Studies in the United Kingdom, and in a National Conference on PLG held on September 4, 2003 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Research partners from the academe and civil society attended the national conference, where Dr. Paul Hutchcroft served as the main discussant during the presentation of the research findings. Follow-up dissemination was also conducted in December of 2003 as part of SDRC's 25th Year Anniversary celebration. Mr. Antonio Pedro also participated in a National Conference on Participatory Local Governance to present the methodology of the research project. The following is a list of conference and research dissemination activities conducted for the project.

"Civil Society and Participatory Local Governance in the Philippines," presented by Francisco A. Magno, Third ISTR Asia and Pacific Regional Conference on Professionalism and Accountability in the Third Sector, Harbor Hotel, Beijing, China, October 24-26, 2003.

"Participation and Barangay Governance: General Research Findings of the PLG Project," presented by Francisco A. Magno, Social Development Research Center Lecture Series, Tereso Lara Conference Room, De La Salle University, Manila, November 21, 2003.

"Participatory Impact Assessment Tool for Evaluating Interventions in Participatory Local Governance," presented by Antonio Pedro Jr., National Conference on Participatory Local Governance, Grand Regal Hotel, Davao City, February 4-6, 2004.

"Local Participation and Governance," presented by Francisco A. Magno, Congressman Fausto Gonzalez Distinguished Professorial Chair in Local Government Studies Lecture, Ariston Estrada Seminar Room, De La Salle University-Manila, April 1, 2004.

"Governance in the Philippines," presented by Francisco A. Magno, Mother Esperanza Hall, Assumption College, Makati City, June 7, 2004.





SUPPORT TO PARTICIPATE IN A WORLDWIDE COMPARATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

Project Director: **Francisco Magno**

Research Assistants: **Lord Byron Abadeza, Cresmar Yparraguirre, Jane Lynn Capacio**

Funding Agency: **The Ford Foundation**

Project Status: **Completed**

The passage of the Local Government Code in 1991 provided the impetus for greater openness toward collaborative work between the local government units (LGUs) and civil society. Since the implementation of the Code, a host of innovative measures and capacity-building efforts have been undertaken in enhancing public-private partnerships at the local level.

The main objective of the research has been to identify ways in which interactions between civil society and government agencies lead to more responsive, effective, transparent, and accountable governance in a variety of contexts. The project has also sought to understanding how these interactions may reduce poverty, inequality, and social exclusion.

Key areas that served as the foci of the study include poverty alleviation, agrarian reform communities and barangay governance, housing for the poor, political decentralization, local environmental governance, local peace zones, enhancing women's access to credit, education for life and governance, monitoring national compliance with Agenda 21, and promoting indigenous peoples' rights.

The case studies completed for this project include the following:

"Civil Society Participation in Government Poverty Alleviation Programs" by Pia C. Bennagen

"The Involvement of Civil Society in Public Policymaking: A Case Study of the Clean Air Law"
by Ma. Lourdes N. Tiquia

"Civil Society Participation in the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)"
by Pia C. Bennagen

"Civil Society and the Making of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997" by Pia C. Bennagen

"Political Decentralization in Naga City" by Myrna J. Alejo

"Protecting Municipal Waters: Fisherfolk Organizations in Cauayan, Negros Occidental, 1992-1999" by
Daniel M. Agoncillo

"Civil Society Participation in the Community Mortgage Program of Socialized Housing: The Case of
the Mindanao Land Foundation, Inc., Davao City" by Rosa Babel Calilung





The lessons and insights learned from the research project were presented during a round table discussion held at the Discovery Suites, Ortigas City on December 3, 2004. Other conferences in which the various researches were presented include the following:

"Civil Society and Participation: Partnership Gains in Decentralized Governance," presented by Francisco A. Magno. Society, Economy, and Philippine Development Roundtable Series, Angelo King Institute for Business and Economic Studies, De La Salle University-Manila, November 22, 2003.

"Civil Society: Reshaping Governance Boundaries in the Philippines," presented by Francisco A. Magno. First Congress of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA), Oriental Hotel, Singapore, November 27-30, 2003.

PILOT TESTING OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOLS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT (LGU) PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT IN HEALTH SYSTEMS

*Project Team: **Exaltacion Lamberte** (Team Leader and Director)*

*Research Associates: **Benito Teehankee, Janet Arnado, Cristina Rodriguez,**
and **Ma. Angeles Guanzon-Lapeña***

*Research Assistants: **Dante Jose Borja II, Rosalia Eugenio, Rean Zarsuelo, Kristina Grace De La Cruz***

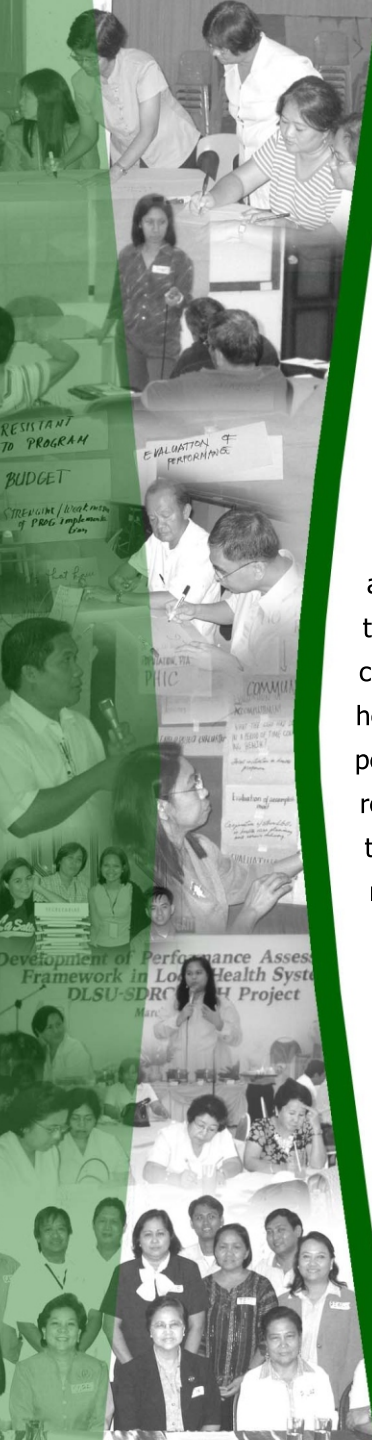
*Funding Agency: **World Health Organization/Department of Health Bureau
of Health Planning and Policy Development***

*Project Status: **Ongoing***

The project generally aims to: 1) pilot test the developed Performance Assessment Framework of the Local Health Systems; 2) conduct capacity building among the policy and planning coordinators of the different Centers for Health Development on the use of the Performance Assessment Framework of the Local Health Systems, and to effectively and efficiently carry out the DOH monitoring, assessment and evaluation functions in the different areas of the country; and 3) refine, fine-tune and make the Performance Assessment Framework of the Local Health Systems more suitable to the realities surrounding the local health systems.

Specifically, the project intends to: 1) pilot test and implement the newly developed LGU Performance Assessment Framework of the Health Systems in four selected provinces/convergence sites and three selected cities in the country, one for each of the major islands; 2) conduct capacity building activities





among policy and planning coordinators of the Centers for Health Development about the Performance Assessment Framework in order to a) increase their awareness and knowledge about it, b) use and apply such Performance Assessment Framework of the Local Health Systems in their own respective areas of assignments, and c) effectively and efficiently carry out the DOH monitoring, assessment and evaluation functions; 3) identify issues and problems related to the effective and efficient application of the newly developed LGU Performance Assessment Framework in Health Systems, with the end view of fine-tuning and refining the framework, especially its measures and indicators; 4) define the parameters and indicators appropriate for assessment of the local health systems, which must be comparable across time and across LGUs; 5) determine the acceptability among political and health stakeholders in the covered convergence sites/areas; and 6) come up with an initial Standard Operating Procedure Manual on how the Centers for Health Development can carry out the regular conduct of the local health system performance assessment using the framework with specific focus on a) designing the data collection forms, recording and reporting forms or publication formats and other tools that may be necessary for effectivity of the performance assessment, b) establishing a feasible method of collecting, recording, analyzing and reporting the data, identifying roles and responsible units or involved stakeholders; and c) identifying strategies to operationalize and maintain the system.

NEGOTIATING LAND RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCE REGULATIONS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE: THE ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SECONDARY FARMER AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN UPLAND WATERSHEDS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA: PHASE II

*Project Director: **Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier***

*Research Assistants: **Loida Viriña, Elaine Larena***

*Funding Agency: **ICRAF SEA Regional Research Programme***

*Project Status: **Ongoing***

The project is part of a larger ICRAF-led research undertaking on "Local Organizations in Natural Resource Management in the Uplands of Southeast Asia."

The study seeks to understand the rationale and processes of primary local organizations involved in upland natural resource management (NRM) that developed into secondary organizations; identifying conditions and mechanisms under which primary and secondary organizations influence the formulation and implementation of NRM policies, rights and regulations in different policy environments; determine conditions and methods that will enable or facilitate members of secondary organizations' implementation of better NRM practices; and assist secondary organizations to identify their own strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities to influence NRM policy and provide member organizations' services more effectively.

The research has two phases: Phase I, which involves the completion of the pre-project planning; and Phase II, which involves five components: research framework development and literature reviews; survey of secondary local organizations (SLOs); case studies: SLO-level analysis; case studies: member organizations' analysis; and synthesis and dissemination. The research findings will be validated in workshops with secondary local organizations and other stakeholders.





PROMOTING CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Project Director: **Francisco Magno**

Research Assistants: **Ella Calaor, Kareff May Rafisura**

Funding Agency: **John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation**

Project Status: **Ongoing**

This is the Philippine component of the research project entitled "The Political Economy of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) in Developing Countries." The project is being coordinated by Dr. Peter Utting of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. The study seeks to identify the voluntary initiatives of corporations in developing countries and their impacts on the environment, social development, and labor conditions. It also analyzes the main forces, actors, pressures, policies, and incentives that encourage firms to improve their social and environmental performance. The thrusts of the project are: 1) to conduct a macro-level analysis of the political economy of corporate social responsibility, 2) to conduct a sectoral analysis, and 3) to examine the extent to which voluntary initiatives have been adopted by companies and their effectiveness.

Accomplishments of the project have been in data collecting, the conduct of case studies, and the hosting of the second meeting of the project.

DIRECTOR & FELLOWS ACTIVITIES

MAY 2004

- * SDRC Director Exaltacion Lamberte was appointed member of the governing council of the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology for a term of one year. Dr. Lamberte represents the private sector as a member of the governing council. The oath-taking with DOST Secretary Estrella F. Alabastro was held on May 14 at the DOST Building in Taguig
- * SDRC Research Fellow Pilar Ramos-Jimenez led the Fifth Meeting of the Committee on Social, Economic, and Behavioral Research held from May 26 to 31 in Accra, Ghana. The Committee is under the UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR).

Participants of the committee meeting included health social science experts and medical specialists from Australia, Denmark, Brazil, Kenya, Mali, Venezuela, United Kingdom, and the United States. They are the pool of experts tapped by TDR to review numerous grant proposals relevant to tropical disease research submitted to the organization. They also set directions for the Committee.

Dr. Jimenez was asked to preside over the meeting as the Committee's Chairperson in place of Dr. Paul Farmer, a professor of the Harvard Medical School in Boston, who was unable to attend the said gathering.

Dr. Jimenez has been a member of the Committee since 2000. She will hold this appointment until December 2006.





SEPTEMBER 2004

- * SDRC Research Fellow Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier, a social forestry, environment, and community development specialist, was elected president of the Philippine Sociology Society. The PSS is a national professional association of sociologists who practice basic/theoretical and applied Sociology.

OCTOBER 2004

- * SDRC Research Fellow Marlon Era and researcher Dante Jose Borja II were among the paper presenters in the Regional Conference Workshop on Mainstreaming Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) in Local Governance in the Asia-Pacific. The conference was held at the Astoria Plaza Hotel in Pasig City on October 14 and 15.

Prof. Era and Mr. Borja presented their co-authored report on the Philippines' experience in IKS, particularly in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The report was commissioned by the Local Government Academy (LGA) of the Department of Interior and Local Government, and was funded by the Japan Foundation.

The Conference was composed of five paper presentations on the importance of IKS and how it is being mainstreamed in modern day societies in the Philippines, India, Nepal, Malaysia, and Thailand. It was attended by several local chief executives from CAR and the ARMM, non-government organizations advocating indigenous peoples' concerns, national government agencies, and academicians from various private and public universities.

* SDRC Research Fellow and La Salle Institute of Governance Director Francisco Magno convened and chaired the panel session on "Governance and Civil Society: Local Dimensions" during the 2004 International Conference of the Philippine Political Science Association held on October 22 and 23 at the Angelo King International Conference Center. The event was hosted by the Political Science Department and the DLS College of Saint Benilde.

With the theme "Is the Liberal Moment Over?," the Conference consisted of two plenary sessions and 16 concurrent panel sessions that examined various dimensions of democracy and democratization in the Philippines and the wider Asian region. CLA Dean Antonio Contreras also presented a paper entitled "Shutting Up: Eddie Gil, Didagen Dilangalen, and Aquilino Pimentel as Deconstruction of Liberalism in the Philippines" as part of the panel on "Philippine Elections: Some Critical Perspectives."

DECEMBER 2004

* Dr. Loyd Brendan Norella, deputy project director for the study "Mental Health: Mapping of Research Capacity in Low and Middle Income Countries," represented DLSU Manila in the Brain 2004 Conference held at the Prince of Wales Hospital in Hong Kong on December 10 and 11. He presented a paper entitled "Dementia Research in the Philippines: Status and Directions."

The two-day conference was a multi-disciplinary meeting of experts on nervous system diseases in the Asia-Pacific region. It focused on researches on brain tumors, dementia, neuro-regeneration, and white matter imaging.





* SDRC Research Fellow Marlon Era presented a paper during the Launching Conference of the Network of Asia-Pacific Schools and Institutes of Public Administration and Governance (NAPSIPAG) held from December 6 to 8 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

His paper "Badjaos in the Philippines: A Community Under Stress and the Government Interventions" presented preliminary findings from his study on the Badjaos in Batangas City. It discussed their socio-economic condition, problems, and the services they are receiving from the national and local governments.

Organized by the Asian Development Bank and the National Administration of Public Administration of Malaysia, NAPSIPAG brought together some 200 delegates from 26 countries with the aim of building and enhancing the capacities of public administration institutions in the Asia Pacific region and facilitating their transformation into more effective agents of good governance.

SDRC 25th ANNIVERSARY FORUM SERIES

“REVISITING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: SHIFTS, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES”

September 30, 2003 Waldo Perfecto Seminar Room

Speakers:

Ms. Erlinda Capones, Director of the Social Development Staff
of the National Economic Development Authority,
on “Social Development in Different Administrations: Planning and Value Assumptions”

Dr. Susan Tamondong, Evaluation Specialist of the Asian Development Bank,
on “Social Development in Asia: Dimensions, Issues and Challenges”

Ms. Lina Laigo, Former Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development,
on “Social Development Programs and Services in the Philippines: Issues and Challenges”

Mr. Bhuvan Bhatnagar, Senior Social Scientist of the World Bank,
on “Social Development in the International Scene and Developing Countries:
Issues and Challenges”





“PROMOTING AND PROTECTING THE RIGHTS AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN”

October 30, 2003 Waldo Perfecto Seminar Room

Speakers:

Ms. Camencita Ericta, Director of the National Statistics Office,
on “The 2001 Survey of Children”

Dr. Exaltacion Lamberte, SDRC Director,
on “Mapping and Tracking Poverty Through the Use of Non-Income Poverty
and Welfare Measures”

“PARTICIPATORY LOCAL GOVERNANCE”

December 3, 2003 Tereso Lara Seminar Room

Speakers:

Dr. Francisco Magno, Executive Director of the La Salle Institute of Governance
and SDRC Research Fellow, on “Participatory Local Governance”

Mr. Antonio Pedro, DLSU Assistant Professor of Political Science,
on “Lessons Learned in Participatory Local Governance”

“STATE OF HEALTH RESEARCH AT SDRC AND A PROFESSORIAL CHAIR LECTURE”

February 24, 2004 Ariston Estrada Seminar Room

Professorial Lecture:

Dr. Pilar Ramos Jimenez, DLSU Professor of Behavioral Science and SDRC Research Fellow,
on “Women and Reproductive Health: A Review of SDRC Studies 1993-2003”

Paper Presenters:

Dr. Romeo Lee, DLSU College of Liberal Arts Director for Research,
on “Men and Reproductive Health: A Review of SDRC Studies”

Dr. Jose Alberto Reyes, DLSU Associate Professor of Psychology,
on “Family Planning Counseling and Client Provider Interaction”

Ms. Cristina Rodriguez, DLSU Associate Professor of Behavioral Science,
on “Health Services Utilization Patterns”

Discussant:

Dr. Cesar Maglaya, Medical Specialist at the Fabella Memorial Hospital





“ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES TO VULNERABLE GROUPS, PARTICIPATORY UPLAND DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AND MIGRATION”

March 29, 2004 Bro. Connon Conference Room

Paper Presenters:

Dr. Jesusa Marco, DLSU Dean of the College of Liberal Arts,
on “Basic Social Services for the Poor: Is There Hope?”

Ms. Stella Go, DLSU Associate Professor of Behavioral Science,
on “The Status of Migration Studies at SDRC”

Dr. Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier, DLSU Associate Professor of Behavioral Science
and SDRC Research Fellow, on “The Status of Upland Development and
Natural Resource Management Studies at SDRC”

Discussants:

Ms. Rory Francisco Tolentino, Executive Director,
Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium

Ms. Nelly Miranda, Assistant Regional Director,
Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Capital Region

Mr. Arcadio Cruz, Assistant Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)

Ms. Cristela Goce-Dakila, DLSU Associate Professor of Economics

Dr. Thelma Paris, Gender Specialist, International Rice Research Institute

Pastor Delbert Rice, Director of Research and Educational Consultant,
Kalahan Educational Foundation, Imugan, Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya



SDRC RESEARCH FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

Myla M. Arcinas, Ph.D. in Development Studies (in progress)

Mary Janet M. Arnado, Ph.D. in Sociology

Marlon L. Era, Ph.D. in Development Studies (in progress)

Ronald D. Holmes, Ph.D. (Candidate) in Development Studies

Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier, Ph.D. in Community Development

Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, Ph.D. in Philippine Studies

Exaltacion E. Lamberte, Ph.D. in Sociology

Ma. Angeles G. Lapeña, M.A. in Psychology

Francisco A. Magno, Ph.D. in Political Science

Jesusa M. Marco, Ph. D. in Sociology

Loyd Brendan P. Norella, Doctor of Medicine

Antonio C. Pedro, Jr., Master in Public Policy

Carmelita I. Quebengco, Doctor of Education in Educational Administration

Cristina A. Rodriguez, M.A. in Demography

Benito L. Teehankee, Doctor of Business Administration

SDRC CORE STAFF

Dr. Exaltacion E. Lamberte

Director

Aurora S. Esquejo

Assistant for Administration and Budget

Connie Jan Maraan

Coordinator for Research and Dissemination and Publication

Rommel M. Billena

Coordinator for Project Support Services
for Fellows and Visiting Researcher Program

Lyndia E. Navarro

Disbursement and Operation Liaison Officer

Maria Catherine A. Dacillo

Resource and Information Assistant

Rowena B. Fabricante

Coordinator for Secretarial and Support Services/
Practicum/Apprenticeship

Cherry P. Holasca

Coordinator for Secretarial and Support Services/
Practicum/Apprenticeship

Reynaldo V. Porsuelo

Aide for Messengerial and Equipment Maintenance

SDRC PROJECT RESEARCH STAFF

Lord Byron S. Abadeza

Lyndon B. Bolo

Dante Jose D. Borja II

Jesson V. Butcon

Rommel M. Cabantog

Ma. Ella B. Calaor

Divinagracia P. Colar

Kristina Grace de la Cruz

Rosalia E. Eugenio

Ma. Rosario L. Eugenio

Desiree Concepcion U. Garganian

Jayson Ian R. Hecita

Evelyn T. Hernandez

Avelita V. Lapitan

Elaine de la Cruz Llarena

Ysadora F. Mendoza

Hector A. Namay

Marilou M. Olicia

Marissa C. Ortega

Cecile C. Pascasio

Elaine C. Tolentino

Nicole Melissa Velasco

Loida A. Viriña

Rean M. Zarsuelo

PUNDASYON HANUNUO MANGYAN SCHOOL STAFF AND TEACHERS

Juana V. Aluning - Administrative Assistant

School Teachers:

Evelyn A. Malabja

Marilou Patacsil

Liling M. Madrigal

Nelsa Banay

Belen I. Casidsid

Dorothy M. Magbata

Glenny M. Rivas

Nelgen F. Recto

Athena M. Janda

Jocelyn D. Calinog

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER

De La Salle University - Manila

10/F DLS-CSB International Conference Center
Arellano Ave. corner Estrada St. Malate 1004 Manila, Philippines
Tel. No. (632) 524-5349 Telefax No. (632) 524-5351
Website: www.dlsu.edu.ph/research/centers/sdrc